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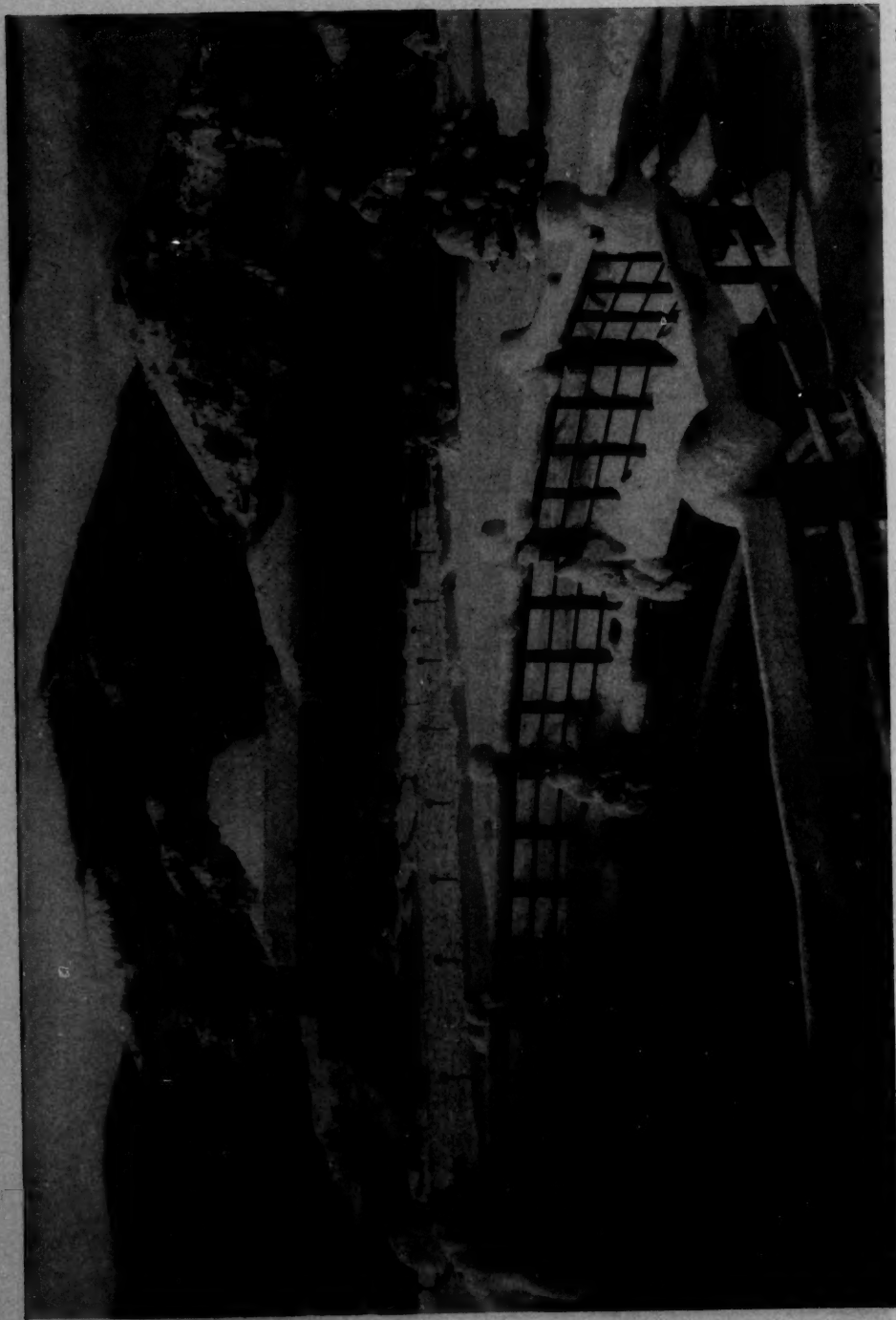
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Union Pacific Photo

SUN VALLEY IDAHO

The President General's Message



AS the last weeks of 1956 ground slowly to a close—free men, wherever they were over the world, were shocked into a state of awareness of the magnitude and viciousness of the attack on Freedom. There has seldom in history been anything to equal the Hungarian massacre. A nation has been destroyed, many of the young people shipped in sealed box

cars to Siberia like cattle. The tragic story of its refugees driven by fear, fleeing empty-handed across the borders of their homeland has been read by all. All of this, and much more, takes away any lingering doubt from men's minds about Russia—and what may be expected from her.

"Hungary is being punished for her sins,"—their only sin was loving liberty too well. May there be more of this variety of sin everywhere. In a world that toys with the idea of "peace at any price" we salute a brave people who are dedicated to "Liberty at any price."

We have started a new year. May we, as descendants of patriots face 1957 with the determination to aid and abet Liberty actively, wherever it is, and to keep faith with the things that have made this nation great, to discipline ourselves and teach others TO ACCEPT THE BURDEN OF FREEDOM, lest we lose the spirit that has immortalized Hungary.

Allen W. Graves

President General, N.S.D.A.R.

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION

"Promote institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," said George Washington in his Farewell Address. Our area has followed well this sage advice. Besides the public schools we have two parochial schools, a business college and a teacher training institution. The enthusiastic support of these indicate that the people believe in the importance of a trained and enlightened public to promote the welfare of a free nation.

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LEWISTON, IDAHO



Mrs. Harry Joseph Morris

LADIES

of the White House

OVER a period of years I have been interested in the Ladies of The White House from a purely feminine curiosity. What was their common home, The White House like? What did they wear to their husbands' Inaugurations? What were they like? At first, I was disappointed that there was so little apparent material for research, for everything seemed to have been written about the Presidents, but nothing about their First Ladies, but as I began to search in earnest, I found more and more, and became so engrossed in the fascinating story about the life of each First Lady, anyone of whom would have been sufficiently interesting to fill an entire volume, that I almost wondered at my ambition in including all of them in one fell swoop, but I knew that even just the highlights would be of great interest, so I am going to share my experience with you.

Martha Dandridge Custis Washington
(April 30, 1789-March 3, 1797)

Since all of us were interested as spectators, either in person, or on T.V., or rotogravure, of General Eisenhower's Inauguration, I thought a bit about our first President's Inauguration would be of interest. General Washington wore at his Inauguration at Federal Hall, New York, April 30, 1789, a full suit of fine cloth, the handiwork of his own household. On May 19th, Mrs. Washington, accompanied by her grandchildren Eleanor Parke Custis and George Washington Parke Custis, whom they had adopted as their own, set out for New York from Mount Vernon under a small equestrian escort. The journey was continued to New York with every outward demonstration of respect, and as they crossed the bay to the Battery, a salute of thirteen guns was fired. En route at a ball given in New Jersey in honor of herself, she wore a "simple russet

gown" and white handkerchief about her neck, thereby setting an example to the women of the new Nation, who could ill afford to spend their time and means as lavishly as they might have desired.

"Mrs. Washington assumed the duties of her position, with the twofold advantage of wealth and high social position and was in manner, appearance, and character a pleasing and graceful representative of American womankind." "She was extremely simple in her dress, and wore a very plain cap with her gray hair turned up under it." She was 58 years of age, when she brought her elegance of manner, and attractive conversational powers to "The President's Palace" as it was called then.

This comment made by an eminent biographer I found extremely interesting, and pass it on to you—"It was a source of regret that she bore no children to Washington, but Providence left him childless that he might be the Father of his Country."

"The house of the first President was furnished with elegance, and its routine was arranged with an eye to the formality that characterized the courts of St. James and St. Cloud." "The house was handsomely furnished. The linen and silver were from Mount Vernon, and much of the furniture of the house belonged to the family. The servants wore the family liveries, and, with the exception of a steward and a housekeeper, the whole establishment differed but little from that of a private gentleman."

"At the end of two years, the seat of Government was moved to Philadelphia,—a step greatly regretted by the residents of New York. Congress decided that it should remain in Philadelphia for ten years then be moved permanently to Washington. In Philadelphia the home of Mr. Robert Mor-

ris was rented by the Government for \$3000, and became the President's house. There the President's levees were the same as in New York. They were held in the afternoon of Tuesday twice a month, and his dress is described as consisting of a coat and breeches of black velvet, with white or pearl colored silk vest, kid gloves, a cocked hat in his hand, silver knee and shoe buckles, and a sword with glittering steel hilt, and scabbard of white leather."

The White House

During his term of office, Washington carefully selected the spot on which the White House was to be built, and after Hoban's plans had been accepted, he made many an interested trip to the scene of construction, and it was his idea to give to the White House, which he called "The President's Palace," "The sumptuousness of a palace, the convenience of a house, and the agreeableness of a Country Seat," and it certainly has all that.

The house has had three separate and distinctive titles representing three phases in its history. In 1792 when we were not far removed from royal influences, the new building was called "The President's Palace," and so it remained until the British burned it in 1814. When the Monroes moved in after the rebuilding, they began to call it officially "The Executive Mansion" and from 1818 until 1902, that was the official title. Of course even during the first period, it was also known as "The White House," if for no other reason than to distinguish it from its brick neighbors. In 1902 when its interior was all remodeled, Theodore Roosevelt decided that its official name should be "The White House," and so it has remained to this day.

Abigail Smith Adams

(March 4, 1797-March 3, 1801)

It is easy to understand why the interior of "The White House" appalled Abigail Smith Adams, the first, "First Lady of The White House," for she put up with inconveniences that later ladies would have swooned to contemplate, but John and Abigail Adams were under strict instructions from their New England consciences to get "The White House" started off right. It was John Adams who appropriately said;

"I pray Heaven to bestow the best of blessings on this house, and on all that shall hereafter inhabit it. May none but honest and wise men ever rule under this roof," and it was Franklin Delano Roosevelt who finally had that prayer carved over the fireplace in the State Dining Room.

Abigail Smith Adams was 56 years old when she moved into "The White House," November 1800, and one of her first callers was a messenger from Mount Vernon and Mrs. Washington, bringing gifts and best wishes, and nothing could have pleased her more. With care and fidelity, Abigail transplanted to "The White House," the customs that she, and Mrs. Washington had worked out together in the preceding twelve years. She had but four months in which to stamp her personality on the great barn of a house in which only six rooms were completed, and having to use the Audience Chamber of the Nation for drying the wash may seem an amusing anecdote today, but it couldn't have been very funny then, even to that brave woman who was so used to the vicissitudes of life in Early America. She made the most of the six rooms which were habitable. The rose damask furniture which she and Mrs. Washington had used in the President's House in Philadelphia, was arranged in the Oval Room upstairs, and there Abigail set up her "Drawing Room," entertaining each week. There was held the first New Year's Reception, in 1801. Mrs. Adams always wore nice satin gowns, becoming lace headdresses, and excellent pearls. Large hoops were in vogue and high heeled shoes with black silk stockings. The professional services of the hairdresser were as great in demand then as now, for it is duly recorded that it took at least four hours to have one's "hair-cripsed." Apparently that was essential to the floating chignon, and dangling curls were the mode of the moment. John Adams, like George Washington, received in full dress—a suit of black velvet with silk stockings, silver knee and shoe buckles, white waistcoat, powdered hair, and gloves. He did not shake hands with his guests, but bowed to them as Washington had done.

Thomas Jefferson

(March 4, 1801-March 3, 1809)

For his Inauguration March 4, 1801,

Jefferson walked to the Capitol, as a part of the parade of riflemen, artillery, and pedestrians. He wanted to bring the common touch of fraternity to "The White House." Being a widower, he called on the inimitable Dolley Madison, who bedecked herself with jewels, and topped her curls with the amazing turbans, which were as distinctive of Dolley, as were Queen Mary's hats, of the well loved Dowager Queen of England, to be the official hostess; as his two lovely daughters, Martha Jefferson Randolph, and Maria Jefferson Eppes each had a home and large families, so could spare little time to act as White House hostesses. However, in 1805 Martha and her family spent the winter in "The White House" to console her father on the death of the beautiful Maria, and James Madison Randolph, the first "White House baby," was born. July 4, 1801 was the first gala day in "The White House" under Jefferson. There was a gathering at noon of about 100 guests, who were received in the Blue Room. It was that day that Mr. Jefferson started the fashion of hand shaking in place of the stiff bow that had been the custom of George Washington and John Adams.

Dolley Madison

(March 4, 1809-March 3, 1817)

James Madison was five feet four inches tall. Dolley was several inches taller, statuesque—described as being "a fine portly, buxom dame, who has a smile and pleasant word for everybody." Born Dorothea Payne, she early chose the name of Dolley, spelling it "Dolley," by her own signature. She called him "my darling little husband," and he called her "my beloved." It was said that at his Inauguration, March 4, 1809, President Madison looked exactly like a schoolmaster dressed for a funeral. However, all agreed that Mistress Dolley looked unusually well even though she was most simply attired in a plain cambric gown with a very long train. She wore no kerchief about her neck much to the shocked surprise of some good ladies, but she did wear one of her famous bonnets—a very magnificent affair of purple velvet and white satin tipped with white plumes. Consequently all agreed that she looked "all dignity, grace, and affability."

The great event of that day was the Inaugural Ball held at Long's Hotel, where the Library of Congress now stands. It was said that as many as four hundred attended. Each lady, then as now, and the gentlemen too, tried to outdo the other in fine raiment. "Madison's March" brought in the Madisons and every account of the affair reported the regal costume worn by Mistress Dolley. Buff-colored velvet made very simply with a long train, its lack of trimming causing a deal of feminine buzzing. But the striking feature was her Parisian turban of the same velvet combined with white satin and topped with two superb bird of Paradise plumes. Small wonder that every eye followed her as she moved about. Though she did not dance (her Quaker upbringing did not allow that) she did think of the merry throngs of dancers, all keen about the newly introduced waltz. For their benefit she had gone to the trouble of bringing extra fiddlers all the way from New York, and it took them seven days to make the trip. At the supper, ice cream was served, which had just been introduced from Paris by Jefferson, and after the Madisons left, the dancing continued until twelve o'clock, which seems to have established a new high in late hours on Capitol Hill.

How Lily Dache, John Fredericks, or any of our famous milliners would have loved having Dolley Madison for a customer, for those headdresses of hers were always a source of delight, and took the place of a crown, which many felt that "Queen Dolley" was entitled to wear. They became her trademark during the fifty years she ruled Washington Society, and perhaps they did cost a thousand dollars a year as reported, but they were so distinctive that no one should begrudge her vanity. Sometimes the turbans matched her gown, some were spangled muslin, one of velour gauze, which sounds paradoxical. One adorned with green wheat—all had a definite Oriental flavor for she had a strong bent in that direction.

The outstanding event of the Madison administration was the War of 1812. The story of Dolley's heroism is well known. Mr. Madison in command of the troops, retreating step by step back to "The White House," kept sending his wife notes telling her to flee—but she wanted to stay and

shoot it out with the British—and they were within a mile of “The White House” before she did leave, after cramming as many state papers as she could into boxes—enough to fill a small carriage, put some silver into a reticule—and as she was leaving had her servants remove the painting of George Washington, done by Stuart, from its frame, and placed it in the hands of Mr. Barker and Mr. DePeyster, who took it to Virginia for safekeeping. On February 14, 1815, the official message of peace reached Washington, and Dolley Payne Madison immediately held a huge reception at the Octagon House and “No one could doubt who beheld the radiance of joy which lighted up her countenance and diffused its beam all around, that all uncertainty was at an end, and the Government of the Country had in very truth passed from gloom to glory, as she dispensed with liberal hand to every individual in the large assembly, the proverbial hospitality of that house.”

Elisabeth Kortright Monroe
(March 4, 1817-March 3, 1825)

The fair day, March 4, 1817 which dawned for the Inaugural of the Fifth President, James Monroe, seemed a good omen, for it was decided to erect a temporary structure adjacent to the East Front for the ceremony, and so was instituted the plan for the outdoor Inauguration which has since that day been followed. Known and loved as “Colonel Monroe,” he was the last of the “Cocked Hats,” which not only indicated his preference for the type of head gear, but reminded all of his service during the Revolution, and of all that he stood for. He was also the last of the four Virginia Presidents, who had been neighbors and friends.

Mrs. Monroe was not in good health, and so most of the entertaining fell to her eldest daughter, Mrs. Hay, whose husband had prosecuted Aaron Burr. However, Mrs. Monroe did establish the precedent that the President's wife does not repay calls made upon her. The last Monroe levee provides one of the most colorful pictures of the administration. Mrs. Monroe, imperial looking in black velvet with her beautiful neck and arms bare, an elegant pearl necklace for all to admire, her hair dressed high with plenty of curls, and

topped with white ostrich feathers appeared indeed a royal personage. Mrs. Hay who stood next to her mother, was equally tall and handsome in her crimson velvet gown, with white plumes in her hair too, and a gold cord and tassel around her waist. Mrs. Gouverneur (Maria Monroe, who as a child had introduced the fashion of pantalets from England in 1804) with more plumes and pearls, was more simply dressed in white satin trimmed with blond lace. Never has “The White House” been graced by three more queenly ladies.

The Monroes with their gorgeous French furniture, did the first thorough job of furnishing, but the Congress never did like their taste very much, no matter how well the house looked. French furniture prevailed however, even through the terms of Jackson and Van Buren, though on the latter's head fell the greater share of criticism for it.

Louisa Catherine Adams
(March 4, 1825-March 3, 1829)

John Quincy Adams was President succeeding Monroe and again the Inauguration pattern changed. On March 4, 1825 the President Elect in one carriage was followed up Capitol Hill by the retiring President in another carriage, and one of the highlights of his administration was his urging of a National University. From his own private funds he helped the Columbian University get started which later became George Washington University.

Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams, the daughter of a well to do Southern Gentleman, was one of the most accomplished women ever to come to “The White House.” She kept several hundred silk worms and tended them with her characteristic enthusiasm. She loved books and was versatile in romantic languages as well as the classics. She read Plato from the original Greek. She was a skilled musician. It is said she resembled Empress Josephine, and it is not difficult to picture her in the fashionable costume of that day. A clinging low cut gown with short puffed sleeves, decidedly figure revealing. The dainty little slippers of colored silk ornamented with tiny rosebuds or rosettes, bound over matching silk hose with crossed ribbons. Her hair was piled high and much ornamented with nodding plumes. Long silk

gloves, so sheer that a test of their fineness was to stuff them in a walnut shell, were pulled high to reach the tiny sleeves. It was a graceful age, and certainly a flattering one for the ladies.

John, their son, married his pretty cousin Mary Hellen, February 1826 in "The White House" and a year later a formal christening party was held for little Mary Louisa Adams, the first girl child to be born in "The White House."

The Adams gave a ball for Andrew Jackson, popular hero of the Battle of New Orleans. Fourteen hundred cards were sent out, and it was said that from eight hundred to one thousand guests attended. It was the grandest scale party attempted thus far in Washington and although Mrs. Adams was always dressed elegantly and in the mode, never "had her costume been so gorgeous and remarkable as this one." It was variously described as a "Coat of Mail" or a "Costume of Steel." She said the gown was made of "Steel Llama," while the ornaments for her hair, throat, and wrists were all cut steel.

Emily Donelson

(*Andrew Jackson—March 4, 1829—
March 3, 1837*)

While preparing for their move to "The White House," Rachel Donelson Robards Jackson, went shopping in Nashville. The story is that, while resting in a small retiring room a few moments before starting home, she overheard a laughing description about how funny it was going to be to have such a person as herself in "The White House." As none of the slander nor insinuations as to her lack of beauty and taste and pipe-smoking had reached her ears, she was stunned. As soon as she reached home, she suffered a heart attack and died. The General refused to believe that she was really dead, and as long as he lived, talked to her miniature as though she were present. It was Christmas Eve when they buried her in the garden of the "Hermitage," which she loved so well, and her new white satin Inaugural Ball gown, served as a pall. Strange, Rachel, had said "I had rather be a doorkeeper in the House of God, than live in that Place in Washington."

With "Old Hickory" to Washington, came Colonel Andrew Jackson Donelson,

his adopted son and secretary, and the Colonel's wife, the lovely Emily Tennessee Donelson, who was to act as the mistress of the White House. They liked her Inaugural Ball costume, which certainly would rate a fashion write up in this day of gorgeous gowns. It was amber colored satin, brocaded with bouquets of rosebuds and violets and richly trimmed with real lace and pearls. Upon the death of Emily, just three months before Jackson's term expired, Sarah Yorke Jackson, wife of Andrew Jackson, Jr., became the hostess for the few remaining events.

Sarah Angelica Singleton Van Buren

(*March 4, 1837-March 3, 1841*)

When Martin Van Buren, a widower, came with his four sons to "The White House" in March 1837, the Inaugural Ball was held at Caruse's and all were in their best bib and tucker.

In 1839, Sarah Angelica Singleton, who had married Abraham Van Buren, the President's eldest son and secretary, made her debut as a White House hostess, and Angelica fitted as perfectly into her White House role as she did into the royal-blue velvet gown which became quite the handsomest in the White House Costume Collection in the Smithsonian Institution Museum. Hoops had definitely come into fashion, and they billowed out the ten-yard skirt which fell from her tiny waist.

Anna Symmes Harrison

(*March 4, 1841-April 4, 1841*)

General William Henry Harrison, 58 years old, became the next President, March 4, 1841. Anna Symmes Harrison, 63, did not attend the Inauguration, and their daughter-in-law, Jane Irwin Findlay Harrison, received with him. He died April 4, 1841, of pneumonia, said to have been contracted at the Inaugural Ceremony. President Harrison was the first President to lie in state in the East Room of "The White House."

Letitia Christian Tyler, and

Julia Gardiner Tyler

(*April 6, 1841-March 3, 1845*)

John Tyler had to be summoned from his home in Williamsburg, Virginia to be

sworn in and he was the first Vice-President to succeed the Chief Executive. His wife, Letitia Christian Tyler, had suffered an almost completely disabling stroke of paralysis. She appeared only once in public at the White House, in January 1842, at the marriage of their youngest daughter, Elizabeth, to William Walker of Williamsburg. She wore a "quiet gown of faultless taste," her face "shaded by the soft lace of her cap." Mrs. Tyler died in September 1842, and Pricilla Cooper Tyler, wife of their oldest son Robert, took over the duties of "The White House." She wrote, "I have some lovely dresses made that fit me to perfection—one pearl colored silk that will set you crazy."

President Tyler, at the age of 55 married Miss Julia Gardiner, aged 20, called "The Rose of Long Island." "The Washington Ladies smiled behind their hands at her receptions, because she waited until they were all assembled to make a grand entrance. She wore regulation Court Costume of Purple Velvet, and her headdress of bugles did slightly resemble a crown. Sometimes she wore feathers in her hair, but always she received seated in an arm-chair placed on a low dais, and grouped at either side were her six or twelve maids of honor, all dressed alike. She had guests presented one at a time with their names called out in true Continental fashion, at which many of the old socialites sniffed loudly."

The last official act of President Tyler was the signing of the bill admitting Texas to the Union. Mrs. Tyler's letter to her mother states, "We had a brilliant dinner party for Mr. and Mrs. Polk. I wore my black blond over white satin." What she didn't mention was that when she entered the Blue Room with her husband, she wore on a chain around her neck the gold pen which he had just used to sign the Texas bill. She lived to see their son become President of William and Mary College.

Sarah Childress Polk

(March 4, 1845-March 3, 1849)

Washington turned out for the Inauguration of President Polk, despite the rain and mud, and the feminine element was well rewarded, for they saw Sarah Childress Polk, 41 years old, a handsome

woman of the Spanish type, smartly dressed in a long black velvet coat, richly braided and decorated with fringe and tassels. Her purple velvet hat was considered quite the correct style to show off her lovely coloring. "Mrs. Polk stood proudly with him in the rain and held a fan that had been given to her to become a historical relic. Its ivory sticks were elaborately carved. Its silken spread was imprinted on one side with portraits of the 11 Presidents from Washington to Polk, each inscribed with name and dates of the term of office."

"At the Inaugural Ball Mrs. Polk wore a mazarine blue velvet dress with a deeply fringed cape," but she did not dance, in fact she banned dancing and the serving of wines or spirituous liquors of any kind from "The White House."

The founding of the Smithsonian Institution, the building of the Washington Monument, and War with Mexico, were the highlights of Polk's administration, and the last fashionable reception at "The White House" during his administration was held on February 7, 1849, and President Polk made a tour of "The White House" guests with Dolley Madison, who was then 82, on his arm. She wore white satin and a remarkable turban bedecked with white fringe, her shoulders still beautiful, her manner as gracious as ever.

Mrs. Margaret Mackall Smith Taylor

(Mrs. Zachery Taylor), and

Betty Taylor Bliss (Dandridge)

(March 5, 1849-July 9, 1850)

On Monday, March 5, 1849, President Polk not only rode up Capitol Hill beside the new President Zachery Taylor, then 64 years old, and called "Old Rough and Ready" to the Inauguration ceremonies, but also rode back to "The White House" sitting beside him. Mrs. Margaret Mackall Smith Taylor, an aging invalid, refused to come to "The White House" at first, but when she did arrive, she quietly selected the rooms she thought best suited to her and where she could stay in seclusion. From these rooms she directed the household to some extent, but spent most of her time knitting and found solace in her corn cob pipe which had been such a help through many a weird experience on the frontier.

But daughter "Pretty Betty Taylor Bliss," made up for her mother's lack of enthusiasm for social affairs. She "presided with the artlessness of a rustic belle and the grace of a Duchess." The simple silk dress she wore to the Inaugural Ball caused more than a little comment, which was most favorable.

President Taylor died suddenly a year later.

Abigail Powers Fillmore

(July 10, 1850-March 3, 1853)

Millard Fillmore was sworn in by old Judge William Cranch, Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, who was the favorite nephew of Abigail Adams, the first White House Mistress. Abigail Powers Fillmore, his tall auburn-haired wife, was not with him when he was sworn in, as she was not well, so their daughter Miss Mary Abigail Fillmore, became the hostess for "The White House."

Due to Mrs. Fillmore's efforts, a library was placed in "The White House." The President had a new cook-stove installed, which insulted the colored cook, for she had always cooked on open fires, and the President himself had to show her how to light its ovens. A bath tub was also installed. Most memorable was the singing of Jenny Lind at "The White House" during his administration.

Jane Appleton Pierce

(March 4, 1853-March 3, 1857)

No Inaugural Ball was planned out of deference to the mourning of the Franklin Pierces, at the death of their 13 year old son, enroute to "The White House." Jane Appleton Pierce, beautiful, ethereal, fine-featured, seemed never to recover from this tragedy. She always dressed in black and aroused much sympathy with her pathetic sunken eyes, and her fragile skin "like yellow ivory."

Mrs. Abby Kent Means, long time friend, and second wife of Mrs. Pierce's Uncle, acted as "The White House" hostess, and during this period, the home of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, wife of the Secretary of War was much more the gay center of Washington than was "The White House."

Harriet Lane Johnston

(March 4, 1857-March 3, 1861)

When James Buchanan, the Bachelor President, came to "The White House" in

1857, he had as his hostess his orphaned niece, the glamorous Harriet Lane, tall and lovely, chestnut-haired, clear of complexion, and full figured, who was the ideal person to set the Victorian fashions. Everyone wore low necks and lace berthas, voluminous skirts and elaborate head-dresses because she did. She was perfectly suited to be "The White House" hostess, for he had carefully supervised her training for this position at the best schools and courts in Europe.

For the Inaugural Ball, Miss Lane wore a simple white costume trimmed with artificial flowers, flowers of the same kind in her hair, and lovely pearls as her only jewels.

At the final reception at "The White House," she wore white satin, a simple sounding costume, but one that involved a great amount of work, for in those days small details were of tremendous importance and could add up to make a truly magnificent gown. But no matter what her dress, it was Harriet who lent it grace. At this reception the Marine Band played for the first time "Listen To the Mocking Bird," for she was the "Sweet Hallie" to whom the famous song was dedicated.

Mary Todd Lincoln

(March 4, 1861-April 15, 1865)

During the War Between the States, little progress was made in "The White House," but in the 70's the Presidential families went in for the new and smart Victorian furniture which was sweeping the country. There was plenty of plush and horsehair then, huge mirrors—and tables must have marble tops. Lincoln, of course favored black walnut, and to this day in one of the second floor rooms, stands his famous 7 foot bed.

Abraham Lincoln said that "One 'd' is enough for God, but not for the Todd's," and when he and Mary Todd Lincoln came to "The White House" in 1861, it was said that his training in forbearance had come through years of marriage to the tempestuous Mary Todd. To add further to her nervous state of mind, Mrs. Lincoln's full brother, three half-brothers and three brothers-in-law wore the Confederate Gray, and she was accused of being a traitor to the Union, because of it.

(Continued on page 91)

Mrs. M. W. Elting

Lewis and Clark Exploration of the Missouri River

Foreword

History etches Time with dates and names.

THE year of 1803 was made memorable in United States history by the purchase from France, of Louisiana. This included the city of New Orleans and a vast, unexplored tract of land lying west, adjoining the Mississippi River.

The farms and plantations of our valiant little Union now stretched to the east bank of the river. We had become an exporting nation. One-fourth of our entire commerce, loaded on barges and flatboats, passed down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to the port of New Orleans. But the shippers were entirely at the mercy of the foreign power that controlled the port. They were taxed exorbitant fees and required to submit to costly delays. Moreover, rumor had spread that the port might even be closed to our commerce. It was therefore a burning issue with the then western states that our government gain control of the port. Thomas Jefferson, then President, reckoning with the temper of that section and fearing that war might result, determined to buy the city. James Monroe was sent to France to assist our Minister, Robert Livingston, in its purchase. It was an auspicious moment. The colonizing schemes of Napoleon Bonaparte had failed and another war between France and Great Britain seemed inevitable. So out of his exigency, our representatives, surprisingly, were able to buy in May 1803, not only the city of New Orleans but the entire Louisiana Territory as well, for \$15,000,000! The United States was thereby doubled in size and came into possession of the richest valley in the world. Livingston declared "This is the noblest work of our lives." Napoleon with somber prophesy, predicted "I have just given to England a maritime rival that will, sooner or later, humble her pride."

Our new acquisition had long been a matter of great curiosity and conjecture to Thomas Jefferson. Throughout the years he had collected all available information concerning it. He had twice secretly planned an exploration to explore it. Recently, without disclosing his real purpose, he had inveigled Congress into granting \$2500.00 "For the purpose of extending our commerce." He had even selected a leader to head the expedition, Captain Merriwether Lewis, aged twenty-nine. Lewis requested that his old army friend, William Clark, might share the honor and responsibility with him. Both were experienced soldiers, wise and courageous.

There was much to be done in organizing and equipping a party of this kind. The men were selected with great care. Three sergeants were chosen from seven regular army men. All members of the party were enlisted as privates. There was also a negro, York, Clark's personal servant. Guns, instruments, provisions, tools and gifts for the Indians must be assembled. Clark set up camp on the east bank of the Mississippi river within a few miles of St. Louis. Lewis traveled much of the time, collecting material, straightening out snarls. He also studied. He was a man of fine intelligence and of wide education and experience for one so young.

Jefferson ordered the two leaders to keep daily journals, such as required them to be physician, engineer, naturalist, ethnologist, geologist, astronomer and chorographer. The men also, were encouraged to keep journals.

At last everything seemed in readiness. The keel boat which the men had built during the winter, was completed. It was their pride, standing wide and high, carrying a square sail and a swivel cannon. On May 14th, 1804, the party of forty-five men in the keel boat and two pirogues pointed into the Missouri river and were

off on their journey. A journey which set, among free men, a standard not to be surpassed in courage, endurance and unfaltering effort—a beacon light of the human spirit silhouetted against Time.

The Journey to Fort Mandan

Hark to the drums rolling, to the fife's shrill cry!

Uncover your heads, my Countrymen, for History marches by.

Not in the panoply of war dress, but in leather jerkin and homespun

Come the first white men to traverse, by boat and portage,

The length of the mighty Mo

And continue westward to the Pacific Ocean.

See them, hear them, sons of a young nation, young men all;

Fearless, self-reliant, experienced in the ways of the wild,

Suckled at the breast of danger, the wolf's long howl their lullaby.

The men were jubilant to be off; the sap of life ran full. Release at last from their long winter's preparation; the dream, Youth's dream to be fulfilled. They were chosen men and the heart beat quick and strong in anticipation of whatever lay before them.

The great river instantly and continuously tested their ardor, demanded their strength, courage and skill; running wild and high now, fed by the melting snow from the distant land towards which they were journeying. The constant menace of sand-bars, moving with the violence of the swift, dark current, endangering the safety of their boats and their lives; the sand banks covered with drift-wood, the snags, floating debris and crumbling banks of the river compelling their faithful attention.

They met boats loaded with furs and with tallow for trade in St. Louis. Old Dan'l Boone, living near, came wistfully wishing them "God Speed"; seeing in their journey the fulfillment of his own compelling dreams of exploring whatever lay "out yonder."

They hunted for the meat they must have in this wild land, a hunter's heaven. They worked tormented by the mosquitos and the insidious "chigger." They made camp and slept often on islands—it was safer. For twenty-two days the youngest

member, seventeen, was lost on the prairie but weak and starving, at last found his party.

Midway in their journey, death came to Sgt. Floyd; not in a manner befitting a soldier, but as a citizen in his bed. Regretfully they left him, his bones to be disturbed in coming years by the changing course of the river.

Come muffled Drums, slowly roll

That the wild beasts of the forests and the red men of the plains,

Of whom you have been a part since the beginning,

May know that the pale face too, uses your solemn beat to portray his sorrow.

Here on this high point by the river the "sounden horn" will take over its long practiced duty

Of giving the last order to the soldier dead;

Hear the echoes which the river's bluffs send back through time:

"Go to sleep, go to sleep, go to sleep."

The Party continued their slow progress, an average ten miles daily. Meeting along the way, sometimes in formal sessions, with Indian Chiefsmen; presenting them gifts of flags, beads, medals, bright cloth and whiskey; seeking to make friends, as they had been charged to do, and except for the Sioux, largely successful.

There were two deserters. Inglorious record! Could they have known that immortality awaited this party, what then? Fate unrevealing, they chose the way of the craven.

But always the paramount thought was to press on. Day by day they watched the bare green grass, for miles on either hand, turn into luxuriant waist-high gold. The hardwood trees fell behind to be replaced, along the river, by the unsung cottonwoods, God's gift of foliage to the barren land they had entered. And as Time spun the golden thread of days a magic fell upon the Party. A magic wrought by the truce which the harsh elements controlling this land declare in the beneficent days of autumn. A truce so like a confession and a prayer for forgiveness for what has gone before and will come after; in floods, drought, devastating hail, merciless cold and snow. All this man knowing, could forget and for-

give as the serene waiting hours lay upon him.

But gradually the hard, dry cold increased. Dark clouds of raucous black-birds appeared and halted, momentarily. The stars came near, in this vast wild land, to stare at the men in enmity. Ice formed overnight in quiet waters.

So it was with a sense of completion and gratitude that, after making the bend in the river to the northwest, they came at last to the land of the Mandans and the end of a portion of their journey on October 26th, 1804.

*Now Drums, beat out your thunder,
Come Fifes, your most jubilant cry;
We have reached the first lap of our dangerous journey
By G—, we are tried and proven men!*

Winter at Fort Mandan

Here the Party landed. All the different tribes thereabouts were assembled and the Captains addressed them. They explained their mission to the Indians and asked their help with all information they might have concerning the journey westward.

Lewis and Clark were both men of rare good judgment and intelligence. They were men of honor and through their understanding of Indian nature, respect for their customs, dealing with them always fairly, yet firmly, a groundwork of belief in the word of the white man was established all along their route. (Except for the Blackfeet Nation.) This belief was to benefit greatly those who followed.

In an atmosphere of good will a sturdy log Fort was immediately erected and named in honor of their neighbors, Fort Mandan. The Mandans were a peaceful, agricultural nation living in stockaded villages along the river.

Winter, vicious and revengeful with great snow storms, came early. But the Party was constantly occupied. They hunted alone and with the Indians killing many buffalo. Clark records being "much fatigued" on his return from hunting after walking thirty miles on the ice, often through knee-deep snow! The Indians brought their sick, wounded and those with frozen hands and feet for Lewis to treat. The blacksmith in the party made many articles to barter. York, Clark's negro servant, was the Don Juan amongst them,

admired by braves and squaws alike. Cruzatte, an expert riverman, had a violin and the men danced. There was power and physical forgetfulness in the cracked notes of the old fiddle, a kind of elixir of strength for around their camp fires across the continent, no matter how fatigued and foot-sore, the men danced.

However, these were but incidents never interrupting or over shadowing the importance of their sojourn here—the gathering of information concerning the route they would follow to the Pacific Ocean. And no man knew that entire route. Our Northwest trading vessels were familiar with the west coast, Captain Robert Gray had discovered the mouth of the Columbia river, the Indians could and did tell with great accuracy the course of the Missouri to the Continental Divide, but what lay beyond was mystery and conjecture. So the Captains gladly interviewed the Indians, the Trappers and the English traders from Fort Assiniboine, who came to the Fort.

During the early winter a half-breed, Toussaint Charbonneau, was hired to go with the Party as interpreter on condition that he bring with him, to act as guide, his sixteen year old squaw, Sacagawea, who was big with child.

How devious are the ways of Fate! For this pitiful young girl, although the daughter of a Shoshone chiefsman, came here from the dregs of Indian society. She was a slave, captured from the Shoshones by the Minnetares, several years previously, on the headwaters of the Missouri. Charbonneau, who indulged his appetite for young girls, had won her, gambling. He had already two squaws, but upon Clark's insistence married Sacagawea before the birth of their baby in February.

Much thought and effort was given to the spring departure. Six cottonwood canoes were made. A pirogue was carefully packed with furs, animal heads and various specimens collected here and along the way. Also included were the up-to-date Journals of the two Captains and those of three others. The pirogue and the keel boat were to be returned to St. Louis by the thirteen men who had accompanied the Party for that purpose. A letter from Lewis, along with the contents of the pirogue, was to be delivered to President

Jefferson. Lewis realized fully the importance of their mission and the value of the information contained in the Journals. He, therefore, required the returning crew to pledge their lives to the last man in the protection of the Journals.

On Sunday, April 7th, 1805, the two parties said "Good Bye" and started on their divergent ways. Lewis' letter had said "on our return we shall probably pass down the Yellowstone river, which from Indian information, waters one of the fairest portions of this continent."

From Fort Mandan to Shoshone Cove

"We are now thirty-two persons," wrote Lewis, "every individual is zealously attached to the enterprise and anxious to proceed. All act in unison with the most perfect harmony."

With six canoes and two pirogues the party traveled with greater speed now. Many of the river's old difficulties were met and overcome. Within a week they had passed beyond the point of white men's explorations; within three the junction of the Yellowstone. Sacagawea had become a heroine of the ages, when the boat containing their most indispensable articles, in which she was riding, capsized. Calmly, with no thought of the deed making history, she had rescued instruments, medicines and papers, without which the purpose of their journey would have been defeated.

They killed much big game and recorded their pleasure in eating. They experienced many exciting bouts with death in the form of the "white" bear, which we know as the grizzly. The light of their camp fires at night could not equal the low-moving, burning brilliance of the eyes which shone in the mysterious void of darkness around them.

The odor of breakfast cooking, the sound of the ax in the driftwood; men shouting with the impact of cold water, men gathered around the fire, grateful for its warmth and the privilege of being one of this Party; seeing the vast treeless plains as the sun's floodlight took over, carpeted a sparkling grey, each prickly pear and sage brush diamond-hung.

Gradually as they progressed, the panorama of immensity unfolded—great plains, buttes, many and mighty rivers, glimpses from afar of such mountains as made their past concepts seem gentle rolling hills.

The greatness encompassed them. It acted as an anesthesia for the grueling labor and the constant danger which beset them. For some it became an obsession, holding them enthralled until death—their home, their passion and their bride. You may read their names in Montana's early history.

The Party passed the mouth of a wide river coming from the north and named it "Milk"; of this they had been told but not of the second in the same direction, flowing fast and deep. Great perplexity stirred in the minds of the Captains; should they keep to the southwest or was this new branch the true Missouri? The Indians had given them a sure mark of identification—great falls in the true river before reaching the mountains. They must look for this feature.

Lewis traveling northwest, sixty miles by foot, risking a perilous route on the banks of the river; Clark following the southwest branch for forty-five miles without finding confirmation. They each returned with the conviction that the southwest branch was the true Missouri. Here they made their first cache, a thousand pounds of provisions. And Lewis named the branch they were leaving, Maria's River—a gift to his cousin.

Going on, the Captains possessed by great uncertainty, the men followed loyally, although to a man, they believed it the wrong river. Clark took charge of the river party; Lewis with four men journeyed afoot. Ill with dysentery and fever, he concocted a brew of chokecherry leaves, which, he recorded, cured at once his trouble. Despite his weakness, he continued onward, hearing on the third day, June 13th, "an agreeable noise" that grew as they advanced into a thunderous roar which filled their world.

From different vantage points, Lewis' cool, mathematical eye described with accuracy the size and distance apart of the various falls, rapids and cascades which we call the Great Falls of the Missouri River. But it was with deep sensitivity that he penned the misspelled words conveying the sound of the mighty torrent striking with fury the rocks below and caught great clouds of rain-bow tinted mists arising!

A man was dispatched down the stream. "How beautiful on the mountains are the

feet of him who bringeth good tidings." So must the weary river party have felt when the messenger appeared, shouting, "We have found the Falls." For the way had become more rocky, the rapids more dangerous. The men had labored desperately, much of the time in the water, hauling the canoes, constantly alert for fanged death which lay coiled in great numbers, sunning itself on the rocks. "Yet," wrote Clark, "the men bear the fatigue with the most undiminished cheerfulness." Such was the caliber of their bravery and endurance. Proof too, of the good judgment of their Leaders in selecting them.

Lewis returned and the Captains held consultation. It was evident that they must, for a time, give up boat exploration; the falls in the river thwarting them, they would circumvent the falls. They must make portage; Clark surveying a course of seventeen miles and three-quarters. Hunters left to establish a camp on White Bear Island, the end of the portage. They brought in much meat to be jerked and dried for use in the future; for the Party required four deer, one elk or one buffalo, daily.

Meanwhile, the men above the falls had been fortunate, finding in this barren land a cottonwood tree twenty-two inches in diameter. From this they made wheels to carry the canoes loaded with their provisions and equipment, which the men pulled across the prickly pear-grown way they followed. Such fatigue and such suffering from their thorn-pierced, moccasins-shod feet! But around the camp fire at night there was tender delight in Sacagawea's baby and the gay music of the fiddle. They danced and "no one complained."

Bend the bow, Cruzette, strength and cunning to your hand and arm;

Sound warning of secret undercurrents of the river you understand so well; Tell of the desperate struggle, the daily casual heroism of each member of this party;

Show, if you can, how man's wit and puny strength is pitted against the impersonal power of this wild, unknown land.

Let the tempo of your music match the cadenced thunder of the Falls and the vast candeled night's pulsing darkness,

For the great spaces are recording the substance of your music

Tomorrow and tomorrow it will be heard around the trapper's and prospector's lonely fires;

In the creak of swaying immigrant wagons and the crack of the bull whip;

In the "Yip" of weary cowboys, the sound of many hooves and the clamor of bawling Long Horns on the dusty Chisholm Trail.

Sleeping travelers, lulled by the rhythm of iron wheels, will stir as they hear the sentient wailing whistle calling—

Calling over miles of fruitful plains, through eerie canons,

Up far, far up on clinging mountain roads,

Wailing, calling insistently, warningly to Time to hold and perpetuate forever, the spirit of this Party.

Play on Cruzette, one-eyed riverman, your music shall be immortal.

The Shining Mountains, glistening in the distance, seemed to give them their blessing, when on July 15th, the Party once more embarked on the river to follow for many winding miles a canyon of serene beauty. As they neared the end, the Captains became convinced that they were approaching the childhood home of Sacagawea—the country of the Shoshone upon whom so much of the success of the expedition now rested. For, from the Shoshone, they hoped to secure horses and a guide to lead them the shortest route through the mountains. Their pieced-together knowledge would end at the source of the river; after that good judgment and their instruments with a hoped-for guide must direct them to a navigable branch of the Columbia river. Therefore it was imperative that there be no disturbing incident in their meeting with the Shoshone.

Accordingly, Clark, who must have been acknowledged by Lewis, as the greater diplomat, left the Party, taking three men, hoping to meet with the Indians or find some indication of their presence. They did, indeed, find an Indian road which they followed for thirty miles across the mountains and made camp by the river.

In the meantime, Lewis with his party passed through a rocky gorge of ageless grandeur, which he named "The Gates of the Rocky Mountains." The pattern of

meeting at the river, of Clark with a few men continuing across country, was repeated again and again. There were unmistakable signs that the Indians were here in hiding. Sacagawea, who now began to recognize landmarks, explained that her people wanted to make sure that these men were not their bitter enemies, the Blackfeet. Finally, on July 25th, 1805, Clark's party reached the junction of three streams. Although worn and exhausted, their feet bleeding, Clark determined to push on, to explore at least in part, these streams. As was their custom, they left a note attached to a pole on the river's edge, at the junction. They walked twenty-five miles along the south fork or Gallatin; returning next day by the middle fork (Madison), without having seen any Indians, to find the river party awaited them.

They had now reached what they termed "the essential point in the geography of the western world." This was a battleground for here the Blackfeet from the north, the NezPerc west, the Crow from the east and the Shoshone came to hunt the buffalo and the beaver which bred here in great numbers. It was here Sacagawea had been captured. Again the Captains were faced with the dilemma of choosing the right river. They reasoned that the north fork, the Jefferson, seemed to lead in the supposed direction of the Columbia's headwaters.

All the men were sick or maimed or exhausted. Even the staunchest heart and most willing hands had reached the zero hour of endurance. Clark was ill and unable to walk farther. The two leaders realized the seriousness of their position; almost without food and clothing—ahead, a long and dangerous journey, across the mountains, which must be made before snowfall and the season for such travel growing shorter. This seemed the ebb tide of the good fortune which had thus far accompanied them.

Merriwether Lewis possessed a keen sense of responsibility. His was a mind turned inward—the emotions sharpened and intensified. The mill of thought toiled incessantly—in stagnant waters of every day life, straws became momentous. Peril, change and hardship were the grist which fed the mind's activity. From this source he drew seemingly inexhaustible physical

strength and the ability shown in his numberless wise decisions. The success of this expedition meant more than life to him. He too was ill, but his spirit of daring being greater than his ability to endure inactivity, he went out alone day after day, harassed by the thought of failure. He looked always for Indians while exploring the Jefferson and its tributaries.

So it was that on Aug. 10th, Lewis with two men sufficiently recovered to accompany him, did find the Shoshone. And carefully, patiently, with gifts of the usual kind and with food, persuaded them that they, the white men, were friends and not enemies. When on Aug. 17th, Clark with the river party reached Shoshone Cove near what they believed to be the end of the true Missouri, they were met by Lewis and the Indians.

Now here was Chance working at its very best! It was as though Fate had written the script for a drama of huge proportions, with a happy ending; bringing home a little lost Indian Princess across great plains and mountains, borne in a cottonwood canoe against the savage current of a mighty river; surrounded by a strange breed of men who treated her, not as a slave, but as one of them. For Sacagawea knew at once that the Indians with Lewis were of her own Band from whom she had been stolen. "She began to dance and show every mark of extravagant joy." But this served only as an introduction to the drama's climax to come: For as she sat as interpreter in the Council which followed, she recognized her own brother, Ca-me-ah-wait, the Chief of this Band! Indian stoicism gave way to violent weeping as she ran to her brother, throwing her blanket about him. He too "was moved though not in the same degree."

The Council adjourned for a short interlude that brother and sister might talk alone.

But Sacagawea's emotion could not immediately be controlled and after the Council resumed, her part as interpreter was often interrupted by sobs and tears. The stored memories of pain, grief and humiliation, concealed by an impassive face and manner, must have been bitter, indeed, to result in this racial trait upheaval. The loss of home and loved ones, the

(Continued on page 72)

The Flags of Alabama

by Florence Jordan McVoy

A YOUNG MAN stood on the deck of a ship, and gazing eagerly into the midst of the first light of dawn, exclaimed to the companion beside him—"Oh say—can you see? The Star Spangled Banner still waves!" It was the anxiously awaited sign of victory which would release them from their captivity and restore them to the place where they belonged. So great was the outburst of joyful emotion when the message of the flag became discernible that a song was born, immortalizing the reverence in which we hold the symbol of our freedom and independence.

The original purposes of flags, which goes back to the earliest times of man, were to give a sign of identification, or danger, or good hunting, maybe—or ownership, or to convey some sort of message at a distance beyond the range of voice or reach of weapons. Flags are still used constantly to give signs, such as what the weather is to be, and whether a captain is aboard his ship or not, and signals as in racing, or danger at railroad crossings, and so forth.

But there is many a heroic testimonial to the fact that the use of flags has grown far beyond its fundamental and practical purposes. In its use as a national symbol, the flag has become a representation of the most moral and ethical aspect of man. It still carries a message, but a message that may be interpreted to read—"I wave over this land from the high places where all may see, and know that I speak for every individual citizen, who, having sworn allegiance to me, pledges himself to defend to the death all that is represented in me. This is for his own sake and for the sake of those whom he loves." As long as that message holds true in the hearts of the individual citizens the flag will continue in its place until aggression by a stronger group causes it to be replaced by another. That, of course, does happen and the growth of a nation usually undergoes a number of such changes.

The part of our nation in which I live—the territory known as the State of Ala-

bama—has the unique distinction of having been under five sovereign flags, and one temporary flag, making six in all, or seven if we count our state flag. Alabama may be proud of this distinction for it is indicative of a long and colorful development. It is a story based on bold adventure and phenomenal endurance—ambition, faith, patience, and a strange mixture of good and evil in continuous struggle that was bound to bring about a survival of the fittest.

In all the groups of people that came to make up the race of Alabamians, each contributed a cross section of social strata. The range was from the nobility, for there were many aristocrats in each group, to the menial or slave. Many came to seek fortune, and many came for adventure, some as employees of their government or of the empire conscious Catholic Church, and some as religious or political refugees. High or low, they were all in the same boat. The battle against starvation, disease, destructive hurricanes, and Indians, left no place for weaklings and trouble makers. Of course, as time went on, prosperity brought the usual supply of renegades and parasites. The high degree of moral standard of the early settlers of the Louisiana colony, of which Mobile was a part, later became mixed with an uncomfortable amount of vice and immorality. But, bad as it was, it could not destroy the foundation that had been so firmly established.

The three nations of Europe that made the history of Alabama prior to the Revolution were the same three nations that were the most instrumental in making the history of America up until that time. The events taking place in Europe were extended to America, and the same were re-extended into the territory made up of Alabama and Mississippi, for it was in this section only that the three nations came together in the new world. The city of New Orleans and the city of Mobile (whose histories have run hand in hand) were the strategic points of the southern

boundary. New Orleans became the more prominent because of the Mississippi River traffic, but both have always been important ports.

It so happened that in the 15th and 16th centuries, Europe had hit an all time high in prosperity. The taste for grandiose living had been developed, and the courts being in an advantageous position, were especially carried away. The largest three nations on the Atlantic coast of Europe—England, France and Spain—were in the lead, and were vying with each other. Trade with the orient was increasing the prosperity and, at the same time, whetting the appetite for the so called finer things of life.

Proof having been established by Columbus that the world was round, the idea of a shorter water route to the orient took hold in all three countries about the same time. It was Spain, however, who had sponsored the Columbus enterprise, and now stood primed for further developments. Taking the route natural to the Spaniards, which led toward the south, they came into the north eastern edge of South America. Here they found no water way to India, but found instead, and better still, a land that contained gold.

England approached the new world by the middle route, and found only land and Indians. They claimed the land, regardless of the Indians, naming it Virginia in honor of their virgin queen, Elizabeth.

France took the northern route and found water ways, but not to the orient. One of them, however was the great Mississippi River. They, also, had hoped to find gold, and burying their disappointment, did take note of the wealth of fur to be had. France being a Catholic nation, the church also was interested in converting the natives and extending its empire. Together they gradually formed a few trading posts and missions, where they made a point of being friendly with the Indians.

The French were emotional, impetuous, warm-hearted and enthusiastic, while the English were of a more practical and calculating nature, who saw no use in running headlong into anything. Furthermore, the English people had begun to develop that feeling of individual independence that later gave the world democracy and the system of free enterprise. Like the others, they, too,

would have liked to have found gold, but satisfied themselves with waylaying the ships of the Spaniards and taking what they had extracted from South America and Mexico. This system of "high-jacking" was not disapproved, because the chronic state of war that had existed for so many years made such tactics, through rationalization, into naval attacks instead of piracy.

That was as much as England was to do about the new land for about 100 years, when she established the colony of Jamestown in 1607.

But Spain lost no time in investigating the land that lay to the north of her base of operations in Cuba. The land was found to be a beautiful peninsula, which they called Florida, but was painfully disappointing, for expedition after expedition proved no gold was to be found there.

The nature of the Spaniard was one of deep-set passion, whether for good or for bad. Loyalty and devotion were outstanding qualities, but to desire was to crave, making a sort of one track attitude. Nor was he one to mind the sight of blood. So it was that at this time he craved gold, and with sword always in hand, did not hesitate to strike down anything that stood in his way. And it was the Indian, on his own native soil that stood in his way.

An outstanding characteristic of the Indian of that day was to consider well before going into a fight, but once it was decided that a fight was necessary, then it was a fight to the finish, with no methods barred. The only rules were to give no quarter anywhere, and to take scalps everywhere. They were not lacking in fine qualities, however, and could be friendly and hospitable when peace allowed.

There is a story that is given some credence, that the very first white men to come into the land of our state were the members of a band, led by one Prince Madoc, that came from Wales into Mobile Bay in 1170. They are said to have penetrated as far inland as Tennessee, and there some of them remained and propagated a new tribe, of paler complexion, and a language showing a strong Welsh influence. As for the authenticity of this story, I cannot say, but it is recorded in the encyclopedia.

The next on record were the Spaniards, led by De Soto, almost 400 years later, in 1540. Following the previous Spanish

routes up the Florida peninsula, they turned west and came into the land that is now Alabama. Entering in the north-eastern section, they made a V shaped march going almost as far south as Mobile Bay, but stopped at the Indian city of Maubila, where they had a disastrous fight with the Indians. Turning north-west, they went out of our present state about half way up the western border, and continued on until they reached the Mississippi River. Many of them had been killed by disease or by Indians by this time, and to have found only extreme hardship instead of gold was causing despondency. Here, De Soto, tired, disappointed and wounded, reached the end of his travels. He died on the bank of the great river he had discovered, after two years of fruitless search for the precious gold.

Spain continued to hold and eventually occupy Florida, but one more brief and vain attempt to plant a colony, under the command of De Luna, as a military post from which to continue their pursuit of the chimerical gold, ended the white man's intrusion on Alabama soil for the time being. A period of 150 years was to intervene until the time when the French, under D'Iberville and Bienville, were to establish the colony of Louisiana, in 1699.

Here, actually, begins the parade of our flags.

D'Iberville, a titled Frenchman of Canada, was commissioned by Louis XIV to establish a new colony in the land that D'Iberville, and his two younger brothers, continuing the exploits of the earlier French explorers, LaSalle and Pere Marquette, had discovered around the mouth of the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico. After establishing the settlements of first Biloxi then Mobile, D'Iberville and shortly before him, the second brother, Sauvolle, both died, leaving the young Bienville in command. Though he was only twenty years old at the time, he proved himself equal to the occasion. In spite of inconceivable difficulties, he held the colony together, founded the city of New Orleans a few years later, and guided the infantine Louisiana into a happy and prosperous existence. Unfortunately, the good Bienville was later to suffer the jealousy and enmity of Cadillac, who finally contrived to replace him as governor. For 64 years the Fleur de Lys banner

of France, which was our first flag, fluttered over the southern section of Alabama and could be seen as far in the interior as Fort Toulouse, which was near Wetumpka.

It was the English who displaced the French in the Alabama lands, when, in 1763, they gained victory over the French in the French and Indian War. In a secret treaty, before the end of the war, France had ceded to Spain the part of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi, but now England took possession of the eastern part of Louisiana which included Alabama. The British flag, Alabama's second, was hoisted into the place of the French flag, and there it remained for about twenty years.

But the time at last arrived when the people of America, many of whom were in the third or fourth generation of native born, began to feel that their love was for this land—not England. America was theirs, for they had made it. England, on the other hand, felt that she should reap some benefits after all her trouble of establishing this American colony. Their differences inevitably led to war, which broke loose in 1776.

The American Revolution was at its height in 1790, and Spain, who had sided with America, took advantage of the opportunity to seize from England the land along the Gulf coast adjoining her Louisiana possessions. This was accomplished by the capable and gallant young governor of Louisiana, Don Galvez—and the flag of Spain then became the third flag to be saluted in the Alabama city of Mobile.

Having won the war and their independence, the Americans organized their own government, and formed the United States of America. England was dispossessed of all her holdings below the Canadian border, so the part of Alabama that lay above the Spanish coastal territory became American. While the flag of Spain continued to dominate the southern portion, the United States flag would have flown in the northern section of Alabama if there had been any flagpoles there. But this was wilderness country with only an occasional white man wandering through to trade with the Indians. The trader flaunted no flag, for it was far better to have it clearly understood that he came in

peace, as a friend, when he walked into an Indian camp.

The American part of Alabama lay in the Mississippi Territory, but Georgia, also, had a claim through a mistake in her charter. There were, also, the old French claims, and between them all, and the Spaniards to boot, there was much trouble and confusion. Boundaries were undefined, and titles insecure, and trade disputes were continuous. To further multiply the trouble, the five nations of Indians, especially the Creeks, were becoming more and more reluctant to give way to the whites. Though the Creek, or Muskogee, Indians had come from Mexico into Alabama during the long period between the De Soto invasion and the coming of the French, and had wrested the land from the former inhabitants, they strongly resented the same thing happening to them. At this time, they had as their king the great statesman and leader, Alexander McGillivray, who had formed a powerful confederacy of all the Indian tribes of this section. Possessed of a full share of Scotch shrewdness, Indian duplicity, and French charm, which bloods formed his heritage, he turned all his talents to the best possible advantage of both himself and his Indian subjects. He had been deprived of his father, who had been forced to return to Scotland, and of his large inheritance, by the English, and bitterness wrangled within him to the continuous harassment of the white people. Everybody courted his friendship, but he played them all against each other. Constant and serious aggravations were stirred up between the white factions and the Indians. After a long and costly struggle, the Indians were finally subdued by federal troops under Andrew Jackson, and removed from Alabama out into the west.

With England still smarting from the results of the Revolution, a new fight was easily touched off. Though America did not really want the war of 1812, it did serve to clear up a few things. For one, it presented an opportunity to get rid of the Spanish in the southern sections. Through a settlement with Napoleon, in 1801, Spain had returned all the territory of Louisiana which lay west of the Mississippi River to France, leaving Spain in possession of only East and West Florida,

which included the narrow strip along the coast to Lake Ponchartrain. After two years Napoleon became badly in need of money and sold Louisiana to the United States at a great bargain. As the war progressed, an opportune discovery revealed that Spain had formed a secret alliance with England. Now was the time to oust the Spanish once and for all. West Florida was easily conquered in a few engagements, and making another territorial purchase, the United States bought East Florida from Spain in 1819. All of Alabama was at last under one flag, the American Star Spangled Banner, our fourth flag.

During the two years of territorial status, a great influx of new inhabitants came into Alabama from all directions, but mostly from the Carolinas, Georgia, and some from Virginia. Alabama was made a state in 1819, and, except for a little cloud of something known as "nullification," enjoyed for forty years a prosperous and delightful existence, as did the other part of the south during those years. But too much prosperity may be a dangerous thing. Pressure began to be felt from the northern sections, and soon a confederacy of the southern states was formed for the purpose of secession. Montgomery was made capital of the Southern Confederacy (though it was later moved to Richmond), and Jefferson Davis became its president.

The flag of the United States was brought down, but there was none to take its place for no flag had been made for the new Confederacy. However, some ladies of Montgomery, deeming it unseemly to have no flag to whip away any shadows of doubt that might arise, got together and made a flag of significant design painted on dark blue silk. It was sometimes called the Flag of the Republic of Alabama, but became more commonly known as the Flag of Secession, and was the fifth flag to fly over Alabama. It served a temporary purpose, while the new government was being formed. Within a few weeks a new flag was ready and the Flag of Secession was laid away. It disappeared during the fighting and was not heard of again until 1929 when it was located in a historical museum in Iowa, having been brought there by a member of an infantry division that had raided the

Capitol in Montgomery. Steps were taken immediately relative to having the flag returned to Alabama, and after about ten years of negotiating the Iowa Legislature finally passed resolutions authorizing the return of the flag, to be carried out formally, with a color guard, the expense of the trip to be borne by the State of Iowa. Before a joint session of the Alabama Senate and Legislature on March 9th, 1939, the flag was formally and officially returned to Alabama by the Iowa delegation. Governor Frank M. Dixon received the flag for the State of Alabama, and it is now preserved in the Department of Archives and History in Montgomery. A duplicate flag has been made to stand in the show case there along with the other flags of Alabama's sovereignties—a magnificent display.

It was at the instigation of Governor Barry Moore of Alabama that the prominent artist of the day, Mr. Nicholas Marschal, was asked to design the official flag for the Confederacy. One month after the new government was organized, the flag of the Confederacy, the Stars and Bars, was unfurled with fitting ceremony and booming of cannon, and was raised to the top of the flagstaff on the dome of the Capitol by Miss Letitia Tyler, granddaughter of former President Tyler. The new flag was very beautiful, but on the battlefield it too much resembled the Stars and Stripes which was carried by the northern troops. The design was changed and another flag was adopted, but this one, having a white background, was mistaken for a flag of truce. Finally, the union of the Stars and Bars, with the cross of St. Andrews extending over the entire area of the flag, was used to carry in battle. This one was successful, and became the popular and beloved Confederate Flag that we know to-day. It did not have a long career, but it had a glorious one! Never has a cause been more gallantly defended, under more distressing hardship. Practically every able-bodied son of our state answered the call, and, like those earlier Alabamians, the brave and noble Creeks, he never wavered, but fought furiously until the last. Even women and children rose to the occasion, and, in many instances, the very slaves who were gaining their freedom remained faithful to their Southern ties.

The South, what was left of it, capitulated after four tragic years, and the Flag of the Confederacy—the sixth flag to proclaim the government of Alabama—was furled forever. (I may add, however, that it may still be seen around, waving a little from time to time).

The state flag of Alabama, which was adopted in 1895, was formed from the design of the Confederate Battleflag, using the Cross of St. Andrews in red on a white field. Like the Battleflag, it is supposed to be square in shape, but (as was observed by the delegates to the DAR Conference in Montgomery last year) it is often portrayed as rectangular. The Alabama State Flag flies from the dome of the Capitol when our lawmakers are in session there, and from a tall staff beside the Capitol building on other days.

With the United States once more united, the Stars and Stripes rose again to the high places in both the eyes and the hearts of the Southern people. Once their cause was lost, they accepted defeat in good spirit and took their places beside the blood brothers they had fought—united now, more strongly than ever, into one indivisible nation.



In order that the honor of our national emblem may be protected from accidental or purposeful abuse, and that proper reverence may be assured, certain rules and regulations, largely through the efforts of Representative Sam Hobbs of Alabama, were formed into Code and made United States law No. 623 by the 77th Congress, in 1941.

There have been only few instances when civilian law has been called upon to defend any misuse of the flag, but the law has been tested and upheld. Most misuses of the flag are through ignorance, or indifference because of ignorance. People would, no doubt, be glad to observe these rules if they knew what they were. Pamphlets concerning flag etiquette and copies of the Flag Code may be obtained from the American Legion and other sources, and it would be good if every American citizen had one, or would at least become familiar with it in some way. Proper regard and reverence for one's flag enhances one's re-

(Continued on page 91)

Let's Finish the Job!

by Helen Hayes

National chairman of women's activities

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis

OF all the years that have made up my own personal fight against polio, I think I can say the past summer has been the most trying period.

It was a summer that brought two completely separate developments, one exhilarating, the other disheartening.

The heart-warming part of the polio season which has just passed was the fact that incidence was less than half as high as the five-year average, about 11,000 cases for the year. Another wonderful fact is that this was a record-breaking summer in the history of immunization, for more than 40 million people had started their polio vaccinations, with the Salk vaccine licensed only a little over a year before.

But the terrible part of those statistics is that polio vaccine sat on shelves in some communities last summer while polio incidence climbed!

I came to know this disease in a tragic way. At the time tragedy struck our family seven years ago, when my daughter died of polio, there was nothing to be done to ward off this spectre. We did all we could, and it wasn't enough. In the dark days following, we had that small comfort—we had done all that was humanly possible at the time.

Today, in many instances, parents would not have that comfort. Millions have not taken full advantage of the blessing of the Salk vaccine. Unless many more millions of people are vaccinated, there will be *still more* polio patients next summer.

Polio is always a time of anguish and heartbreak for a parent. But how much more crushing for a parent to have to realize: "I did not do all I could. Because of carelessness, because of an oversight, I did not have my child vaccinated."

This, then, is our first big job in the unfinished fight against polio: To prevent parents from undergoing added anguish

next summer by reminding them *now* to start vaccinations for all their family.

Commercial vaccine is not expensive and there are now millions of doses available. It should be used by everybody, certainly up to age 35. Your doctor can obtain supplies quite easily now through his regular drug supply sources. Many doctors have streamlined office procedures so that they can inoculate children and their parents in one office call. The regular office visit fee usually covers both vaccine and administration of each shot. Some doctors are providing special "vaccine hours" in their offices for their patients at a stated time.

There is another source of vaccine, that supplied with funds from the Federal Government. For latest information on the way this is distributed in your community, check with your doctor, your health officer or your Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Conditions vary from state to state, but few states have used all of their share of the \$53,600,000 which Congress appropriated for the purchase and administration of Salk vaccine for the under-20 age group and expectant mothers.

Vaccine purchased with these Federal funds must be offered free of charge for the product itself, although doctors may charge for their services. No means test is required of any persons requesting this free vaccine.

And in 1957, there will be a third source of vaccine. To help prevent new polio cases in families who cannot afford vaccinations, \$10,000,000 has been included in the 1957 March of Dimes needs to be used for inoculations wherever other resources are not available.

When you talk with your National Foundation Chapter about the vaccine situ-

(Continued on page 92)

Introducing Our Chairmen

Mrs. Thomas E. Maury,

Aurora, Illinois

National Chairman,

Honor Roll Committee

Mae Maury was voted membership in Barbara Standish Chapter, Hoopeston, Illinois in 1925 and transferred to the Aurora Chapter in 1929. She has been an indefatigable worker in the Illinois Society as chapter regent, State Chairman of Approved Schools and of National Defense, as State Recording Secretary and State Regent 1947-1949 and this is her sixth year as State Parliamentarian. She has been National Vice Chairman of Press Relations, Vice Chairman of the House Committee and a member of the Resolutions Committee for several years and for the past three years was National Vice Chairman of National Defense. She has been an ardent Red Cross worker since 1943 and is on the National Resolutions Committee of the Red Cross.



Mrs. Robert King Wise,

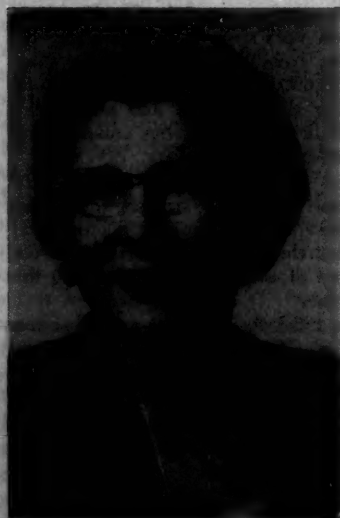
Columbia, South Carolina

National Chairman,

D.A.R. Good Citizens

Mary DeWalt Hunter Wise became a D.A.R. in 1923 as an active member of Columbia Chapter. She has served the South Carolina Society in many ways and was State Regent 1949-1952 and Vice President General 1952-1955. She is a graduate of Winthrop College and holds an M.A. in English from the University of South Carolina.

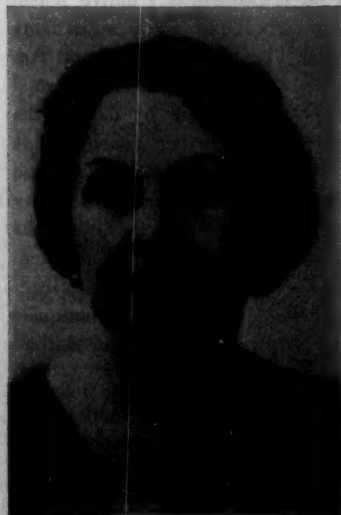
Mrs. Wise is especially interested in many patriotic and civic organizations and especially in the patriotic training of the young. "If we are to maintain our American Way of Life," Mrs. Wise says, "it is imperative that we instill in our young people a patriotism so great that nothing can swerve them from the goal of maintaining the principles of justice, loyalty, freedom and democracy."



**Miss Katherine Matthies,
Seymour, Connecticut
National Chairman,
Conservation Committee**

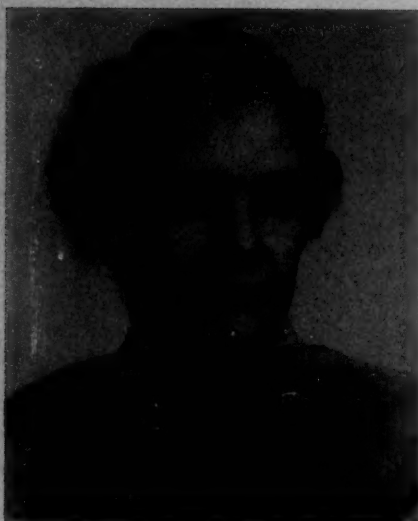
Miss Katherine Matthies has been a member of Sarah Ludlow Chapter, Connecticut since 1922 and she is still serving her chapter as Treasurer and Chairman of Approved Schools and Honor Roll. In New England, mention of her name suggests Hillside School for Boys to which she has been especially devoted.

Miss Matthies has served her state in many capacities including State Regent. Right now she is Connecticut's first Organizing Secretary and we predict some new chapters as a result. Katherine Matthies has missed but one Continental Congress since 1924. She served nine years as a page and several years as a teller and as Vice Chairman of Tellers. She has been a National Chairman of Approved Schools and of Student Loan. She is a past Corresponding Secretary General and Third Vice President General.



**Mrs. Ralph W. Newland,
St. Joseph, Michigan,
National Chairman, D.A.R. Museum**

Besides being Curator General, Mrs. Newland is by virtue of her office also National Chairman of the D.A.R. Museum. Our Museum attracts thousands of visitors month after month and the collection of Americana is one of the finest. Mrs. Newland has established a "Friends of the Museum" committee. The Museum has limited funds and no source of income other than gifts. The Art Fund is used for restoration of our paintings, the orchid note paper receipts for the restoration of the orchid patterned fabric of the Caroline Scott Harrison gown, and the Moses card money and gifts are the "ways and means."



This is

JEANNETTE JACKSON

Chief Clerk,

Treasurer General's Office,

Membership Department.

It was in June 1918 that Jeannette Jackson came to the National Society to work "just for the summer months." Thirty-eight summers have passed . . . and Jeannette is still living up to her nickname at National Headquarters, given to her by Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, then Treasurer General in 1918, as "Johnny on the Spot."

As Chief Clerk of the Treasurer General's membership department since 1936 she has seen many changes. The membership was around 100,000 in 1918 and is now close to 184,000. Considering the fact that her department keeps the financial standing of the individual members, and records all transfers, deaths, resignations, reinstatement, and enters the names of all newly admitted members on the permanent ledgers, we can safely say that Jeannette knows the "ups and downs" of our membership. Even with all of this detail under her control she found time to lend a hand

on the Credentials Committee and was helpful with this work when the Congresses were held out of Washington.

She is proud to be a member of the Noble Wymberly Jones Chapter of Shellman, Georgia, having transferred from the Mary Washington Chapter of Washington, D. C. to the Georgia Chapter when it was building up its membership.

Mrs. Avon J. Jackson is a native Washingtonian and lives just a few miles from the birthplace of her Revolutionary Ancestor. Her special Sunday obligation—when she is not thinking by day of the D.A.R. membership, is her Fourth Grade Class at St. Patrick's Episcopal Church School which she has taught for many years, and the Choir. Somehow, too, she finds time to give to her garden, and generously keeps offices at National Headquarters abloom, in season, with bouquets which show her expert gardening skill.

Stock Taking

Sarah Corbin Robert

JANUARY is a time of stock taking. After the pressures of the holiday season thousands of businesses will take inventory to determine what of their offerings should be discontinued, what should be disposed of even if at a temporary loss, what rearrangement is indicated for easier or smoother operation, and what new stocks and equipment are needed to satisfy old customers and attract new ones.

Organizations are likely to overlook the fact that they too should take inventory. With growing urgency for the work that they do and increasing demands upon the individual member to do it, countless clubs and societies continue to amble along with worn out methods and with techniques that fail to keep pace with growing obligations and responsibilities.

In the years since World War I—when this Society was officially recorded as rendering the greatest war service of any organization of comparable size and purpose—the peace-time service of the Daughters of the American Revolution to country and to citizens and non-citizens alike has been phenomenal. It is possible that this continuous voluntary accomplishment of historical, educational and patriotic purposes may still be unequaled by any organization of equal membership.

During the months that I have been parliamentarian of the National Society, however, I have become convinced that, while the Society carries on its vast and far-reaching projects for others, it should at the same time take stock of what it may do for itself; of what it may do to promote a sense of well being within the membership. Letters from all parts of the country have pointed up the fact that with some attention upon why and how we do, rather than with the principal emphasis upon what we do, our Society could do more with the same money and less effort. In a word, there is a challenge to make the soundness of our methods equal the

height of our ideals. To operate the Society upon sound parliamentary principles—a balanced respect for the rights of the organization, the majority, the minority, the individual member—is equal in importance to operating upon sound fiscal and business policies, for it is through respect for these rights that membership becomes a richer experience and service a rewarding satisfaction. Furthermore, this respect for a procedure that is fair and just to the greatest possible number is a potent factor in creating an atmosphere in which the work of the Society can thrive.

Perhaps the first step in our stock taking is for each member, chapter, or state organization to develop an awareness that what you do on the local or state level is directly linked with what the Society does on the national level, for *You* are the National Society. Furthermore, the National Society must treat every member or unit alike—each one of its 180,000 members, each one of its 2800 Chapters, each one of its state organizations. Fairness demands that it can do no more for one than it can do for all under the same circumstances.

A few examples from the parliamentarian's correspondence illustrate this link between individual members or units and the National Society as a whole.

Four chapters mailed their current by-laws asking that the National Parliamentarian make the necessary revisions. To comply with such a request from all chapters would mean the establishment of an office in Washington, a staff, several years of work, long delay, and thousands of dollars.

The chapters that make such a request are in reality inviting the National Society to raise the dues. But more important, perhaps, they are not doing for themselves what they expect those whom they serve to do. In our many activities,—

Americanism, Manual for Citizenship, Student Loan and Scholarship, and all the others—the Society expects those whom it helps to do their part. It explains the conditions under which the help can become available and counts upon the recipients to meet these conditions. From one of our chapters, on the other hand, we had a request for 38 copies of the Model for Chapter Bylaws (for which the chapter was willing to pay) to save the chapter the necessity of having them printed.

Aside from the fact that the Model was only an outline chart adaptable to the needs of all chapters, the National Society could not meet the request of this one chapter without being in a position to supply individual copies for its 180,000 members.

More than a dozen Chapter Regents reported that no explanation of the method of considering and adopting a revision of chapter bylaws had been received. It developed later that several of these regents, in finding a letter from the parliamentarian in with the letters of National Chairmen, had concluded, "I'll look at that some other time"—and had then forgotten it. Meanwhile the Revisions Committee waited; the regent said, "There's been nothing from Washington;" and somebody wrote to ask why the chapter had been overlooked.

Other chapters wrote to ask for enough copies of this same letter for each member of their Revisions Committee. Here again, the principal value of the letter was overlooked. Its contents—largely the procedure in substituting a revision for existing bylaws—was of use primarily for the regent and the chairman to whom it was addressed.

Perhaps the first step in the society's stock taking is to know your stock.

Within the state organizations also are similar problems. From one state comes this appeal: "I am unable to get from the previous regent or the previous parliamentarian the Guide for State Bylaws. I would very much appreciate your help in this matter."

Unfortunately, except for trying to find another copy of the Guide, the National Parliamentarian is unable to help. To solve such problems there must be an increased awareness that continuities must be

preserved; that basic material and information pertaining to completed projects should become a part of the permanent files of the chapter or state; and that materials pertaining to continuing or uncompleted projects should be passed on to incoming officers or chairmen. It is a duty as well as a privilege, as you retire, to serve your society and to safeguard its future by helping your successor to take up the work where you left off. Helps and instructions issued by the society for the furtherance of its work should not become personal possessions unless so designated.

Incidentally, failure to build up evenness of transition from one administration to another is a factor toward the difficulty of securing officers, a growing problem reported by chapters and states. Each time that you make it difficult for one officer to begin or to continue the work, you increase the difficulty of securing her successor.

The work load is sometimes thrown out of balance by one unit attempting to carry more than its share of the burden. Several states, for example, include in their bylaws a large amount of material copied verbatim from the Bylaws of the National Society. Rather than rendering a service by so doing, these states are destroying a relationship that should be encouraged between chapter member and the National Society. In support of this opinion, letters of inquiry have come from a number of these states asking where this or that rule or requirement was to be found—"The State Bylaws don't have it." The answer was in the National Bylaws. By holding the State Bylaws to its functions in relationship to the chapters, the state will be building up a closer relationship between chapters and state, and at the same time between chapters and the National Society.

Each of these situations has illustrated one or another phase of that balanced respect for rights referred to early in this article. To pursue this stock taking further can be challenging and profitable. Basically it can become a means by which this society can demonstrate that the principles upon which this republic is founded can and do work. Happily, it is an experiment and a privilege in which each member may share.

National Defense

by Mary Barclay (Mrs. Ray L.) Erb

National Chairman, National Defense Committee

Living Our Convictions With Gratitude

AS we enter this New Year and look about us, and realize our many blessings, our hearts swell with gratitude. How can we ever repay our Revolutionary statesmen for their wisdom in providing us with a Bill of Rights against government tyranny, and a Constitutional government for our sovereign states?

And yet, as we enumerate our blessings in the field of political and economic freedoms, we realize that many of them are under attack from outside forces and from our own misguided citizens. It is axiomatic that free nations are seldom, if ever, conquered by outside forces. More often they collapse from within, weakened by cross purposes, confused thinking, and mixed loyalties. They succumb to a lack of convictions.

In what better way could we show our gratitude this New Year than to start living our convictions openly, if necessary, belligerently, and with gratitude for the opportunity of living as free people. Gratitude can become a very vital, living quality in our lives. If we set out individually to crusade for our American institutions that mean so much to us, the quality of our gratitude will attract to us new and greater opportunities for service.

When was the last time you acted upon a deep-seated conviction, perhaps contrary to every one in your group? Or have you been telling yourself recently, "There is nothing I can do?" Have you tried to keep informed regarding proposed legislation? Are you evaluating the activities of the United World Federalists and the Atlantic Union Committee? Are you studying the United Nations and NATO, keeping in mind the possibility of expansion of one or the other into a world government? Are you discussing UNESCO and the various United Nations agencies and their effect on the freedom of United States



MRS. MARY BARCLAY (MRS. RAY L.) ERB,
National Chairman

citizens? Are you studying the texts of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Covenant of Human Rights and the Genocide Treaty? Do you understand the reasons for opposition to these three by our National Society? When you are berated as a Super-Patroit, are you silenced, or with a prayer for wisdom and guidance do you continue to raise your voice in defense of our Constitution and the liberties we enjoy under it? There is no community in this country, no matter how far it may be removed from Washington, that is not beset by constant efforts to alter our way of life to the detriment of our own people and to the benefit of other nations.

A more subtle form of propaganda is readily seen in the black-out of our national history, advocated by many of our modern teachers. And with our discarded history, go the values and traditions of Constitutional government. We are confronted everywhere with a rising contempt for Congress, which is after all, our public

servant and our direct representative in Washington. Congress can be made to be what we wish it to be. The House of Representatives has four times as many members as has the Senate and is elected every two years. We should insist that the Lower House take a more active part in our legislative program, because they are more directly answerable to the public.

Much of our press and the amusement world have recently popularized the downgrading of loyalty to one's own country. Our school children are taught to replace a natural loyalty and self-interest for a concern about other countries, whose interests under world government would have prior claim to our pocket-books and our resources. Our freedoms are being constantly mitigated by the decisions of the Supreme Court as well as the Federal Government's encroachment upon the rights of the sovereign states.

Under the Constitution Congress has equal powers with the Supreme Court and the Executive Department; but there is much to indicate that this absolute equality is being undermined by the taking of more power by the Executive, and by certain decisions of the Supreme Court. The erosion of our individual liberties, as well as the rights of our sovereign states, is due to the efforts of some of our leaders to replace our treaty making powers vested solely in Congress, with "Convention"-making powers exerted by the President. These convention-making powers could destroy our sovereignty and make us a subject of world government. (*Convention: "An international agreement, now usually less formal than a treaty."—Webster's Collegiate Dictionary.)

Much of the program of the United Nations, with its infiltrating efforts, is aimed at conditioning us to a new way of thinking. The spread of foreign thinking in our midst has been greatly assisted by the presence of secret agents and undesirable elements. There is a laxness somewhere, otherwise this would not be possible.

All of our safeguards against abuses of governmental power are still in our possession, and yet more than 50% of our citizens are too indifferent to vote. We have one of the lowest voting records of any of the Western countries. One of the greatest dangers to our freedom is indifference. It is easier to fight a violent,

aggressive force, than a concealed enemy. The battle of convictions is a never ending struggle against apathy.

We all have more influence than we take the trouble to use. Self-exertion is a powerful releasing force. You will be amazed at the number of small opportunities, and some not so small, confronting you every day, to set people right in their thinking; to write a letter of appreciation to a newspaper for taking a courageous stand on a public issue; to organize a writing campaign against a local injustice.

And, on your first discouraging day, read a book on the Revolutionary struggles of our forefathers. Try to appreciate their courage in fighting for independence in an age of colonialism. Try to imagine the hardships of pioneer living, the grinding toil of the mothers and wives of those early days.

Even George Washington had his detractors, who talked then much as our One Worlders talk today. In the colonies there were many socially ambitious wives and mothers who abhorred that upstart of a Washington who wanted to fight the noble British. They entertained the Red Coated Officers of King George lavishly, while Washington's men were starving and freezing on the banks of the Delaware. These women valued their social position, held by the patronizing favor of the British, as of far greater importance than their political freedoms.

We have thrilled at the brave but futile efforts of those who have rebelled against the cruel oppression of the socialized state in East Berlin, and recently in Posnan, Poland and Budapest, Hungary. How much more courageous we should be, as citizens in a free land. We need not fight to establish our rights, only to keep those freedoms we inherited. And yet the slaves rebelling against communism in all the satellites of Russia put us to shame for courage and ingenuity.

Let us add thankfulness to our determination to use our freedom wisely in fighting to retain our liberties; thankful for our daily opportunities to speak and act courageously.

A Warning

"War to the hilt between communism and capitalism is inevitable. Today, of

course, we are not strong enough to attack. Our time will come in 20 or 30 years. To win we shall need the element of surprise. The bourgeoisie will have to be put to sleep. So we shall begin by launching the most spectacular peace movement on record. There will be electrifying overtures and unheard of concessions. The capitalist countries, stupid and decadent, will rejoice to cooperate in their own destruction. They will leap at another chance to be friends. As soon as their guard is down, we shall smash them with our clenched fist." —Dimitry Z. Manuilsky, Presiding Officer United Nations Security Council, 1949. From a Speech before the Lenin School of Political Warfare, 1931.

Shall We Withdraw?

At a recent State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a resolution calling for withdrawal by the United States from the United Nations if Red China is admitted, was adopted.

In view of the increased efforts by the Atlantic Union Committee, the World Federalists and the exponents of an expanded NATO to lead us into world government, it has seemed imperative that we seriously examine this subject. As a member of the United Nations and subject to its rulings, in which we have only one vote out of sixty, we should analyze the true objectives of this sovereign body and try to determine what would be the inevitable results to our future as a free people if we remain in it, and what would be the results if we left it.

We have good reason for believing that Red China, backed by Russia and England, will make another effort to be admitted into the United Nations shortly after the first of the new year. If Red China achieves this, we would see Nationalist China, our one true ally in the South Pacific, driven out because two governments could not represent the Chinese people. This would mean an early capture of Formosa by Red China, followed by a similar action against South Korea, and our position in the Orient could be truly described as that of a "paper tiger."

In order to assess accurately the significance of our membership in the United Nations, we must examine thoroughly the original concept of the United Nations and

what it was intended to accomplish. New data is now coming to light to show that the idea for such a post-war organization originated with Stalin within three weeks after Hitler's surprise attack. It was first mentioned, so far as we know now, in the Anglo-Soviet Mutual Assistance Pact signed by Eden of Great Britain and Molotov of Russia in Moscow on July 12, 1941. This pact was offered by Churchill in an effort to help Russia, and Stalin replied with its conditions, including joint assistance during the war, no separate peace and the formation of a world organization. The stipulations of the pact were included in the Treaty by the same name signed in London in June, 1942. Roosevelt is said to have claimed credit for the title "United Nations," but the idea originated with Stalin. From the beginning, this idea of a world organization was considered by many people as a good way to keep Russia in hand and prevent her further aggression after we won the war.

In October, 1943, at the Meeting of the Prime Ministers in Moscow, our Secretary of State Hull, Eden and Molotov met to prepare the agenda for the Teheran Conference the following month. They officially pledged unity to win the war and to form a world organization. The Communist publications of Europe were quick to begin an intensive campaign against any resistance to this new organization, particularly in the United States, because, as one expressed it, "*it would be necessary that the Americans should become open minded on this peace effort and on the treaties that were to follow.*" The United Nations has proven itself to be simply the framework on which hang the treaties and conventions destined to destroy our sovereignty by means of world government.

The effects of our membership in the United Nations are both humiliating and a little terrifying. For the first time since we became a sovereign nation, our armies were denied victory. In the Korean war, we were manipulated into a position of weakness where we agreed to give the Red Chinese forces above the Yalu river sanctuary by our agreement not to attack them. It was said that if we did attack them, they would enter the war officially and make it a world-wide conflict. This reasoning was completely repudiated by

the fact that the Chinese communist forces did not enter the fight until they knew we would not fire on them. Had they been capable of starting a world conflict, would they have waited until we guaranteed them sanctuary?

But this disgrace was only the preliminary to a far greater humiliation and injustice in regard to our Seventh Fleet in the South Pacific, which instead of protecting Chiang in his hard fight to retain a foothold on Formosa for his free Nationalists, was converted into protection for British trade with the Red Chinese. It was also used to prevent Chiang and his men from entering the Korean war. The United Nations members decreed that Nationalist China must not be allowed to fight the North Koreans, who were assisted by the Red Chinese, although Russia was reinforcing them as well as the North Koreans with men, airplanes, tanks and raw materials. In short, the free people of Asia were being tied hand and foot by the United Nations in the uneven struggle against mighty Russia, because the United Nations assumed the right to direct the war, in which the United States furnished 92% of the fighting forces.

This is only a small indication of what our lot would be under world government where we would furnish the lion's share of the resources, manpower and atomic energy, to be placed at the disposal of 60 voting nations whose interests would lead them to vote contrary to our single vote. In the Security Council there are fewer members, but Russia's habit of vetoing any and all of our interests, places us at a similar disadvantage.

It is argued in some quarters that although the United Nations is incapable of making decisions in such vital questions as wars, it is still successful in settling less difficult situations. The fact is its inability to solve most problems has led to the formation of regional pacts such as NATO, SEATO, and the Bagdad Treaty.

Has America forgotten the several hundred members of our military forces still suffering imprisonment behind the Iron Curtain? As a signatory of the United Nations, we appear to be waiting for that organization to secure their freedom. This treatment of our own is disgraceful and a far cry from all national tradition.

In view of the United Nations record, let us ask ourselves what might be the results of our leaving the United Nations. The only casualty would be the death of a few naive and unrealistic ideals held by starry-eyed people in the face of unassailable facts. We would like to have a well-run organization of like-minded people, with a vote based on population, implementing the true desires for peace nurtured by all mankind. But adhering to an organization that has proven itself to be the antithesis of such an ideal is not realistic or even safe. The first benefit would be the saving of our self-respect, our prestige as a world power and enormous sums of money. Our contributions in the past have amounted to more than one-third of all costs, and for the dubious benefit of one vote among a majority of hostile nations. Russia, with her three votes, pays a very small part of these costs.

The property and the buildings of the United Nations in New York should be returned to the donors if we left the organization. The United Nations could meet in Paris or it could use the League of Nations buildings in Geneva. Europe is well endowed with suitable facilities for such an organization. The United Nations could still function without us, as it does now—a machinery for Russian domination—but without our manpower, resources, funds or moral support.

By leaving the United Nations we would not forfeit our connections and contacts with any nation with whom we now have diplomatic relations. We would "return to the traditional processes of diplomacy—direct negotiations conciliation, mediation, arbitration, and ad hoc international conferences as needed."

The United Nations was never conceived as a listening post, although the subversive agents of the satellite nations and of Russia have used it as a means of entering our country with full diplomatic immunity. As soon as we left the United Nations, the F.B.I. could begin at once deporting all undesirable persons now operating in this country under the guise of United Nations' appointments.

To assume our natural leadership in what there is left of the free world, we must take our moral stand against en-

(Continued on page 94)

With the Chapters

William Henry Harrison (Valparaiso, Ind.). The October meeting revealed interesting facts to the members. The D.A.R. magazine has been ordered for the Valparaiso High School Library this year for the first time, and is again at the Valparaiso City Library as gifts from the chapter. Two members are sending the magazine to Mrs. William H. Morehouse at the Gable Nursing Home, in Valparaiso.

Mrs. Nettie Dowdell Williams, chairman of the Genealogical Committee for the chapter, with volunteer help of chapter members has compiled two bound volumes of 400 typewritten pages each by copying 72 volumes of Marriage Records of Porter County, Indiana, stored in the County Clerk's vault at the Court House in Valparaiso. One volume will be for reference at the Valparaiso City Library in the D.A.R. section, and the other one is being sent to the Library in Washington, D. C. Her next project after completing the marriage records, will be to compile the recorded Wills at the Court House of Porter County, Indiana. Mrs. W. E. Swanson gave us the history of the twenty-six Christian (church affiliated) Colleges in the State of Indiana (a fine idea for other chapters to follow for a program). The sister of our member, Mrs. J. H. Spindler, taught for 28 years at the Berry School at Mt. Berry, Georgia, and is Mrs. George Arthur Hawkins (Ruth Bacon), who retired from her teaching career four years ago at the age of 80. At the Berry School, she was teacher of business administration. Mrs. Spindler (Ruby Bacon) and Mrs. Hawkins (Ruth Bacon) began teaching near Lowell, Indiana in Lake County. Mrs. Hawkins resides in Anniston, Alabama, with her daughter, Mrs. Alfred Coleman, and is a member of the Bienville Chapter. She was a guest at our opening meeting this fall.

Mrs. Jane Moore Hamilton Blachly
Magazine Chairman

Gaviota (Long Beach, Calif.), received first hand information of conditions in Russia at the meeting October 9, held in Municipal Art Center. Dr. Wallace Moore, Dean of Education and Psychology, Long Beach State College, and consultant in U.S.I.S., in his talk titled "A Visit Behind the Iron Curtain," told of the inconsistencies between the wages and the cost of clothing and commodities, and of the inadequate housing of the masses. He further stated that he was given the use of a car and guide, but that he was never permitted to be alone with the guide, and that all answers to him and other tourists seemed to have been formulated by those in authority. Mrs. R. M. Brougher, program chairman, introduced Dr. Moore.

Mrs. Roy H. Wolfers, music chairman, presented Mr. Henri Scanlon of Singers' Workshop, who, accompanied by Mr. Keith Driscoll, sang "I Believe" and "America, the Beautiful." Defense Chairman, Mrs. Harry Traffert, in concluding her defense talk, displayed fifteen magazines, newsheets, and press releases (all

of which she receives regularly) from which D.A.R. National Defense Headquarters select material for distribution.

In the business session, Mrs. C. L. Carpenter, Regent, commended the chapter for making the Gold Honor Roll for three years, and stressed that the chapter should reach for an even higher goal for 1956-57. Mrs. Carpenter spoke of the merits of the poems in the recent book "To Each His Song" by Mrs. Elizabeth Moore Tracy, a member of our Chapter. Miss Bessie Lee Skinner, Registrar, introduced the new members, Mrs. Hardy Wray and Mrs. LaVerne Butcher. Mrs. Grace Meeker, former instructor in Crossnore Schools visited the Chapter.

The meeting was opened with a gavel made from wood from the White House, secured during the last remodeling, and the members faced the flag in a standard made from a piece of an elm tree in Cambridge, Massachusetts, under which George Washington took command of the American Army July 3, 1775.

At the conclusion of the program, Mrs. Carroll R. Thorn and twelve assisting hostesses served tea.

Rebecca (Mrs. C. L.) Carpenter
Regent

Lebanon (Lebanon, Pa.) for Constitution Day 1956, the Committee on National Defense distributed stickers and posters to merchants, restaurants, and so on, invited ministers in several churches to make mention of the day in their bulletins, and requested the Superintendents of Schools to call attention to Constitution Week in their bulletins to teachers.

Throughout Constitution Week the Constitution was displayed on the bulletin board in the main lobby of the Lebanon High School, flanked by an American flag, and illuminated by a spotlight. In Harpel's store window, the owner was gracious enough to display a framed copy of the Constitution between two American flags. It was most attractive.

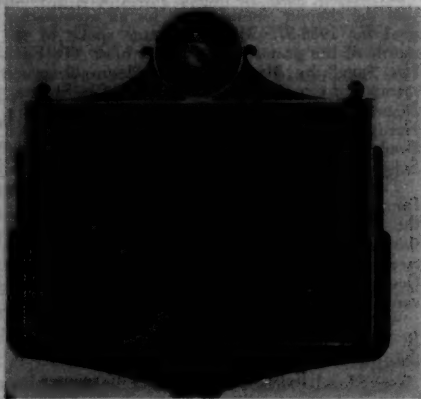
In my English classroom I requested each pupil to recite a patriotic selection, ranging from "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "America" to "The Gettysburg Address" and the Preamble to the Constitution. At some time in the year each pupil will recite from memory each of these.

Let me add in passing that the American history department in our Lebanon High School is a strong one, and definitely one that is patriotic.

Martha H. Ross
Chairman of National Defense

Philip Freeman (Connellsville, Penna.) activities of the entire year were focused upon the major event which was the erection of a memorial marker to be dedicated on August 11, 1956 at the new bridge in Connellsville which spans the Youghiogheny River at Stewarts Crossing. With the efficient aid of Mrs. Carroll Boyd as Chair-

man, the beautiful marker holding the N.S.D.A.R. seal was dedicated with great dignity and presented to the city of Connellsville. It was graciously accepted by Mayor Abe I. Daniels who commended the D.A.R. local Chapter on its work and great pride it has taken in civic affairs. The marker reads: "Dedicated to the memory of the men and women who served their country during the Revolutionary and all succeeding wars." The history of Stewart's Crossing was read by Mrs. Malcolm Scott.



During the morning of August 11, 1956 the Philip Freeman Chapter, D.A.R. joined with the Youghiogheny Chapter, S.A.R. to pay tribute to Colonel William Crawford and Zachariah Connell. Mrs. E. F. Clarke, Regent, placed a wreath at the tombstone of Zachariah Connell, the founder of our town.

Mrs. T. G. McLellan, Past Chapter Regent, was Chairman of our Sesquicentennial Committee. She decorated a store window containing outstanding pieces of antiquity—our American flag when it had but 45 stars, copper ladles, candle mold and candle snuffers made by one of the first councilmen of Connellsville (1806-07) Lt. Jonas Colestock; also sheet music dating back to 1890 given by Mrs. Homer Davis, a pioneer family of our city.

Mrs. Fred L. Norton, our Press Chairman, characterized American Indian Queen Alliquippa during the ten-day Sesquicentennial Celebration. She appeared in a true doeskin (the deer were killed by local hunters during the past two years) Indian dress and all its accessories.

Miss Mildred Reiter, Dean of Girls in the Connellsville Jointure High School, spoke on the Modern Trends in Education as a part of American Education Week Program, on November 14, 1956 at our regular Chapter meeting.

Mrs. Fred L. Norton, *Press Chairman*

Swe-kat-ai (Ogdensburg, N. Y.) held its Sixteenth Anniversary Luncheon, June 1, 1956, at the Crescent Hotel. Honor was paid to the Founders and ex-Regents. A single white lighted taper was used as a symbol of deep respect and loving memory for those departed. Yellow roses were given to ex-Regents present and sent to

those with the longest membership record. Mrs. F. D. Earl topped the list with 59 years. Mrs. Leo Frank, since deceased, and her sister, Mrs. Julius Frank had 57 years each, as did Mrs. J. A. Lamping. Mrs. W. Grant Cooper was our 50-year celebrant. Dr. Cooper was also present to receive the D.A.R. Award of Merit for his many contributions to our American Way of Life.

The highlight of the program was a history of the chapter compiled from the Recorded Minutes, intact for 60 years. Mrs. M. M. Morse culled facts and humorous incidents from these eventful years to compose a memorable history.

The Chapter Room has been maintained at the Library since October, 1897. At the first meeting, members were requested to bring a chair, plate, cup and saucer. Excursions by boat on the St. Lawrence River were among the happy social events. This valuable record has been filed in our archives. In 1956 the Chapter qualified for the Silver Honor Roll. Our beautiful room at the Library was completely renovated during the summer. This has truly been a banner year.

Gertrude W. Gilmour, *Regent*

Alexander Love (Houston, Texas). Our Chapter is pleased to report outstanding work has been done for 1955-56. We sponsored J. A. C. Clubs which won three national prizes at Continental Congress—1st prize for the J. A. C. song contest; 1st award for D.A.R. Jrs. sponsoring the most J. A. C. members; and second award for sponsoring most J. A. C. members. We received a silver ribbon for the Honor Roll and bought one platform chair to honor Mrs. J. R. Barnett, Regent. Our total expenditures for D.A.R. work reported at the Texas State Conference was more than \$2,100. The Approved Schools received \$190 of this amount. Our Vice Regent, Mrs. George Barr, is the mother of Robert C. Barr, National Jr. President of C.A.R. The Regent's son, John R. Barnett, Jr., is the local C.A.R. Vice President.



Mrs. John R. Barnett, Regent

Two hundred forty-two American flags were distributed at four sessions of the Naturalization Court and flower arrangements of red, white, and blue were sent to the Court for each session. Our Award of Merit was presented to an outstanding member of the Houston Independent School Board. Our Junior Group distributed two hundred ninety-one flags to J. A. C. Clubs.

At State Conference our chapter picked up a prize for having more than 1,000 inches of

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publicity, and received credit for thirty radio announcements and two television appearances. On Flag Day spot announcements were made at our request and patriotic music played. Constitution Day was commemorated with a dinner sponsored by the six Houston D.A.R. Chapters and the S.A.R. Our speaker was J. Evetts Haley, noted historian and constitutional authority.

At the Regional Meeting, the Regent served as General Chairman. All six Houston Chapters were co-hostesses for this event. The State Board and out-of-town members were honored with a coffee preceding the workshop. A Dutch Treat luncheon was served at noon to all of those attending. With the aid of every member, our chapter hopes to excel this record in 1956-57.

Mrs. John R. Barnett, Regent

San Antonio de Bexar (San Antonio, Texas). Mrs. Felix Irwin, Corpus Christi, State Regent of the Texas Society, was honored guest speaker at a luncheon given by our chapter at the San Antonio Country Club. Mrs. Irwin discussed the two major projects of the state society—the building of the Texas Friendship cottage at Tamassee D.A.R. school in South Carolina, and the Texas Armed services award program. Construction of the guest cottage will start within a few months, with the plans for dedication during the Approved Schools tour October, 1957. The awards go to four outstanding pilots of the Naval Air Training Command, Corpus Christi.



Left to right: Mrs. Philip W. Harral, State Historian; Mrs. Felix Irwin, State Regent; Mrs. Lorenzo L. Skaggs, Chapter Regent; and Mrs. W. J. Johnson, State Corresponding Secretary.

Pointing out the education and service performed by the D.A.R., the state regent listed last year's accomplishments as follows: prizes to American History students, Good Citizenship medals to boys and girls, merit awards to adults for outstanding service in behalf of our constitutional government, the gift of thousands of U.S. flags, flag codes and D.A.R. manuals for citizenship, cash contributions to American Indians, the two D.A.R. mountain schools and eleven other schools on the Approved School list.

Mrs. Lorenzo L. Skaggs, our Chapter Regent, presided at the luncheon. Other honor guests were Mrs. W. J. Johnson, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Philip W. Harral, State Historian; Mrs. Marion McCurdy, Regent of the Alamo Chapter, San Antonio, and members of the chapter.

Nina (Mrs. Ray A.) Hartness
Chairman Press Relations

Stephen Heard (Elberton, Ga.) observed Constitution Week with a radio program and spot announcements on local station WSGC, also with the aid of ministers, public officials, merchants, schools, football game, local newspaper, The Elberton Star, the citizens of Elberton and Elbert County were reminded of the blessings of liberty.

Major John B. O'Neal, III issued the proclamation proclaiming Constitution Week. The City presented a copy of the proclamation with official seal and signatures for the Chapter's Scrapbook.



Mrs. M. W. Kantala, Regent, with Mayor John B. O'Neal, III shown signing the Proclamation proclaiming the week of September 17th-23rd as Constitution Week.

Judge Clarence McLanahan talked on the Constitution at the Chapter meeting. The Preamble and the Proclamation by President Eisenhower were read by the Radio Chairman.

A radio program was given on the Constitution on Monday, September 17th, by the Regent, Mrs. M. W. Kantala, who announced that the entire week would be observed as Constitution Week. Mrs. Harry Bell, Sr. gave a prayer and the Pledge to the Flag. Mrs. Z. W. Copeland opened her talk with The Preamble and talked on the "The Constitution and its Freedoms." Miss Evelyn Leroy sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." Ministers mentioned about the Constitution in their sermons and prayers on Sunday 16th.

The Chapter presented the 7th grades in the County and City Schools U. S. flags 12" x 18". A quiz on the Constitution was held each day in Elberton High Schools. Merchants and members displayed Old Glory all the week. Literature and posters were displayed in many public places. The newspaper editor cooperated wholeheartedly with editorials and pictures.

In Granite Stadium at the first football game September 21st with several hundred people present, it was announced for the people to stand for silent prayer. Dr. Herman Ihley of First Baptist Church closed the prayer followed by Elberton High School Band playing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

This program was broadcast over Radio Station WSGC.

Mrs. Harry Bell, Sr., Radio Chairman

Rachel Caldwell (Greensboro, N. C.) Buffalo Presbyterian Church has highlighted the Bicentennial of its founding in many ways in 1956. An outdoor pageant entitled "Let Freedom Ring"

depicting the life of David Caldwell who served as the Church's first pastor was given in June in conjunction with the opening of the remodeled and enlarged church.

It is with the church's interior that Rachel Caldwell Chapter figured at the morning worship service Sunday, September 16th. A marble tablet—companion to one in memory of David Caldwell installed some years ago—was unveiled commemorating Rachel who is equally famous for the part she played in the life of the early church. The twin plaques are placed on either side of the altar. Mrs. Edward Howell, Chaplain, set the tone of the dedicatory service as she led a devotional period expressing our thankfulness for our heritage. The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Robert Bruce, made the presentation.

While the choir sang Steffe's arrangement of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," Miss Shirley Bernau, left, and Miss Robin Farr, descendants of Rachel and David Caldwell, pulled the cord that unveiled the memorial plaque revealing these words:

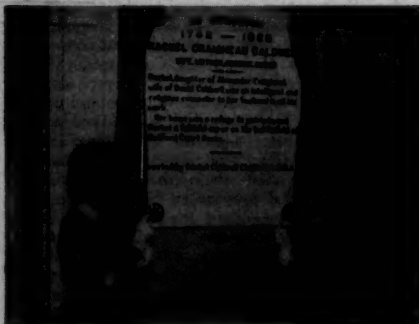
"In Memoriam
1742-1825

Rachel Craighead Caldwell
wife, mother, heroine, nurse

Rachel, daughter of Alexander Craighead, wife of David Caldwell, was an intelligent and religious counselor to her husband in all his work.

Her home was a refuge to patriots, and Rachel a faithful nurse on the battlefield of Guilford Court House.

Erected by Rachel Caldwell Chapter, N.S.D.A.R."



Mr. T. E. McKnight accepted the tablet in behalf of Buffalo Presbyterian Church. The altar flowers were given in memory of Rachel Caldwell by the Rachel Caldwell Chapter, D.A.R.

Mrs. R. C. Bernau, Jr., Recording Secretary

Dona Ana (Las Cruces, N. Mex.). The highlight of Flag Day celebrations in Las Cruces was when twenty-nine aliens became citizens of the United States in an impressive ceremony at the Elks Lodge, sponsored by them and the local chapter of the D.A.R.

These twenty-nine persons came from many countries, including England, Germany, Canada, Mexico and others.

Judge Allan D. Walker presided at the ceremony and Col. E. O. Jensen delivered a short address, stressing the importance and the meaning of being an American citizen and congratulating the group on the step they had taken, after which the new citizens took the oath of allegiance.



(Left to right) Mrs. Edward Snow, Sr.; Mrs. H. E. J. Smith, a new citizen; Col. E. O. Jensen of White Sands Proving Ground; Mrs. Harold Elmendorf, Acting Regent; Mr. Bert La Driere, Grand Exalted Ruler; Judge Allan Walker, presiding Judge.

They were each given a beautiful silk American flag by the D.A.R. who also made all the arrangements for the social gathering following the ceremony. Mrs. Harold B. Elmendorf, Acting Regent, Mrs. Edward Snow, Sr. and Mrs. L. P. Bartheld, Co-Chairman, attended the guests.

Mrs. L. P. Bartheld, Co-Chairman Flag Day

Rincon del Diablo (Escondido, Cal.) honored their State Vice Regent, Mrs. John J. Champieux, with a guest luncheon, on June 30, at the home of Mrs. Wm. J. Kirk, Sr., Park Manor Hotel, San Diego, at which the following chapters were represented: Letitia Coxe Shelby, LaJolla, Linares, Oceanside, San Diego, San Miguel, all of San Diego and Rubidoux of Hemet.

Mrs. Kirk, a charter member, was presented a Twenty-Five-Year membership pin and grateful appreciation expressed for her loyal support of the chapter. Patti Pranter sang a special solo for Mrs. Kirk and a group of her own selections, at the close of a short business session.

Mrs. Champieux gave a brief talk on the "Aims and Objectives of the Daughters" and installed the new officers: Mmes. Hooker L. Campbell, Regent; J. Colvin Proctor, Vice Regent; Robert C. Person, Chaplain; Thomas P. Chambers, Recording Secretary; Wesley G. Barringer, Corresponding Secretary; James A. Bacon, Treasurer; Herbert B. Livers, Registrar; James Richardson, Librarian; Winston Williams, Historian.

Mrs. Champieux, who was present at the organizational meeting on October 24, 1954, paid tribute to the organizing regent and members for accomplishments since that time, and for having received the Gold Honor Roll Award for 1955-56. Honorable Mention Award was received for 1954-55.

To honor the memory of our First Vice Regent and Charter Member, Dorothy Rogers, who was killed in an automobile accident, our chapter gave a Memorial Music Scholarship, in her name. Dorothy was a popular soprano soloist and we were assisted by instructors of the Music Departments of the schools in choosing, for the

award, a local girl who had never had private lessons, and is a talented soprano soloist.

We now have forty members and about ten more prospective members.

Etta L. Barringer (*Organizing Regent*)
Press Chairman

Abraham Lincoln (Lincoln, Ill.). During Constitution Week our chapter presented large framed Constitutions of the United States of America to five Lincoln Schools: Adams, Northwest, St. Mary's, St. Patrick's, and Lincoln Bible Institute. In presenting the Constitutions to the children at Adams School, of which Miss Elizabeth Anderson is the principal, Mrs. Frank House, Regent, gave a brief discussion of the meaning of the document to all citizens.

According to Miss Marie Martin, principal of Northwest School, the Constitution given to that school will be presented at the next P.T.A. meeting October 18 to assembled parents and children.

St. Mary's Parochial School pupils responded to the presentation with the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, and the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

St. Patrick's School pupils received the D.A.R. gift with an acceptance speech by Carol Nash.

The presentation at Lincoln Bible Institute was made to President Earl Hargrove at an assembly meeting of the school.

Kathryn Knochel, *Secretary*

The six **Houston Chapters**, D.A.R., and the Paul Carrington Chapter, S.A.R., opened the season's activities with a Constitution Day Dinner at the Ben Milam Hotel, September 17th.

The Honorable Everett Haley, Historian and Author, gave the keynote address in observance of the Constitution program, specifically urging individuals to resist any destruction of or towards the Constitution.



Left to right: Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, National Vice President; Mr. Everett Haley, guest speaker, and Mr. Paul Wise, President of the Paul Carrington Chapter, S.A.R.

Mr. Paul Wise, President of the Paul Carrington Chapter, S.A.R., presided. The list of dignitaries present included Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, National Vice President; Mrs. E. R. Barrow, National Chairman of the Program Committee; Mrs. Felix Erwin, State Regent, and Mrs. H. N. Stamper, State Curator.

Resolutions citing outstanding contributions plus certificate awards were made to Mr. Hugh Roy Cullen and Mr. Charles Fleetwood.

Miss Mary Smith was General Chairman of the Women's Division and Mr. Arch Marshall presented the guest speaker for the evening.

Edith (Mrs. Neill F.) Amsler
Vice Chairman, Division 5
Texas Society Constitution Committee

Chevy Chase (Chevy Chase, Md.) at the September meeting held on the 26th at the home of the founder of the Chapter, Miss Byrd Belt, Chevy Chase, the outstanding event of the afternoon was the presenting of a good citizenship medal to Barbara Stein, eleven years old and a student at the Montgomery Hills Junior High School in Silver Spring, Md. for an outstanding act of patriotism. Mrs. Eliot C. Lovett, Regent, made the presentation with the father of Barbara, Howard W. Stein, and a close friend, Mrs. Lydia Shrader, attending.



Frequently passing the Applied Physics Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University, in Silver Spring, Barbara noticed the torn and bad condition of the flag of the United States being flown there, and, of her own accord, she wrote a letter to the Laboratory calling attention to the fact. Being a Girl Scout in Troop 658, she knew the flag code. In response to her letter she received one from R. E. Gibson, Office of the Director, thanking her for calling attention to the flag on the Forest Grove Station Building and telling her that the flag was being replaced immediately with a new one and complimenting her on her keen observation and deep feeling of patriotism which prompted her to write the letter. In addition to the letter of appreciation she was sent a small pedestal and silk flag. The flag being unique in that it was flown at an altitude of 73 miles above the earth in a V-2 Missile at White Sands, New Mexico. They expressed the thought that Barbara might like to have the little flag for her Girl Scout troop.

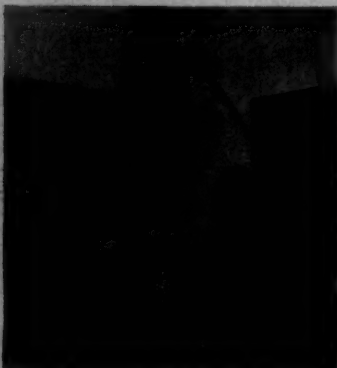
This was the twenty-fourth Good Citizenship medal given by our Chapter this year to outstanding students in Montgomery County according to the report of the Chapter Historian, Mrs. George W. Morey, who also gave five gold, five silver and one bronze history medal and two United States Bonds for Historical Essays—one of which was won by Virginia Kearns Preston also

of Silver Spring and a student at the Montgomery Blair High School, the bond having been presented by Mrs. Lovett at graduation time. The essay "Let Freedom Sing" was used as the front page editorial of the Bethesda Record, an outstanding weekly county paper.

The second United States Bond, won by James B. Miller, an eighth grade student in the North Bethesda Junior High School, whose territorial map of the United States possessions won him first place in the school's History project. Mrs. William L. Dalrymple, first Vice Regent of the Chapter at that time, made the presentation.

Mary E. (Mrs. Roger J.) Whiteford
Press Relations Chairman

General James Knapp (Minneapolis, Minn.). As a part of the recognition of the Constitution Week, Sept. 17-23, Mrs. Stanley Bergstrom, Regent, acting for our chapter, presented framed copies of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America to Deephaven and Excelsior junior high schools and to Minnewashta, Excelsior, Deephaven and Groveland grade schools; framed copies of the Pledge and the Constitution were also placed in Minnetonka high school.



Mrs. Bergstrom presenting flags for the Minnewashta grade school to Mr. Wesley Seales, President of the P.T.A. of that school.

Our Chapter, which was organized in Hopkins high school in 1925, has maintained a continuous and expanding interest in the suburban schools. It is proud of the opportunities for service to the schools and to the young people of these communities. The greatest cooperation has been given by the school personnel.

During the past year, eight flags were presented to the Minnewashta grade school at the dedication ceremony of its new rooms; sixteen flags have been presented to the new Excelsior junior high schools.

This Chapter has presented the D.A.R. Good Citizenship medal to a Hopkins high school senior girl ever since the program started; a history medal has also been presented in the Hopkins school for many years. Additional awards in American History were given last year to seventh grade pupils in Deephaven and Excelsior junior high schools. Beautiful bronze

plaques were provided in these schools in order that the names of the winners of the history awards may be inscribed each year and thus preserved for a permanent record.

It was a happy day when Mrs. Bergstrom, in the name of the chapter, presented the Good Citizenship Medal to John Burk of Minnetonka high school thereby making John the first in Minnesota to receive this award for outstanding qualities of good citizenship.

From a chapter scholarship loan fund of long standing, \$300.00 was given during the last year to Tamasee to establish a loan fund for use of the students who wish to continue their education.

Mrs. Bergstrom, the mother of three young people, is also chairman of the Minneapolis Regents' Units and President of the Fort Snelling Society, Children of the American Revolution.

Lula L. (Mrs. George H.) Braddock
Press Chairman

Esther Eayres (Orono, Maine). On April 2, members of our chapter met in the Assembly Hall of Orono High School. Each year the chapter reserves one of its spring meetings to meet with members of the eighth grade and their history teacher, Miss Elva Pittlefield. Annually, Miss Pittlefield arranges a historical project for her class and the students compete for the two prizes and honorable mention given by the chapter.

This year the contest took the form of card table displays, each student having demonstrated by models or other means some aspect of American history.

After our business meeting we were entertained by a chorus of 61 youngsters who sang a variety of songs and explained their close association with our American heritage. These were folk songs, hymns and patriotic selections. Following this the members inspected the sixty-one displays arranged around the room. The first prize was awarded for a display of the United Nations including a model of the building, information about the member countries and a description of its programs. The second showed a pilgrim family in their home. Among other displays were small New England villages, cargoes being towed through the Erie Canal, demonstrations of industrial and agricultural developments and many other events of historical importance.

Mrs. K. L. Parsons

Jane Washington (Fostoria, Ohio) chapter is represented in the Ohio room of the D.A.R. museum in Washington, D. C. by a white ironstone teapot. It was given by the A. E. Bristow family of Fostoria.

This handsome antique teapot made by Josiah Wedgwood, was brought to Colonial America in the 1700's by the Vanderveer family who landed at Breasport, New York. It was given to successive elder daughters for safekeeping. John and Catherine Vanderveer brought it to Ohio about 1807 and gave it to their daughter, Nancy, when she married Abraham M. Crequi II. Nancy passed it onto Malinda Vanderveer Crequi when

she married Albert William Bristow in 1880. Since their only child was a son, Albert E. Bristow, this teapot was given to his wife for safe-keeping. Their daughter, Mrs. Glenn True, also a member of our chapter, agreed that the shelves in the "Beautiful Ohio" Room in the D.A.R. Museum was the safest place for the teapot. From the picture and description, the teapot was accepted by Mrs. Edwin Fuller, then National Chairman of the Museum. She received it well packed from Mrs. A. E. Smith at the Ohio Conference in Cleveland last March. The teapot was placed on the shelf beside the fireplace in time to be viewed during the week-long open house held in the Ohio Room during the Continental Congress last April.



Mrs. R. C. Chesley, Regent, and Mrs. George Cranch, delegate from our Chapter, were among those who saw it there.

Mildred (Mrs. R. C.) Chesley, *Regent*

Charter Oak (Faribault, Minn.) presented to Janet Latson at the High School Assembly the D.A.R. Good Citizen pin. She was chosen, as customary, by the students and faculty of the high school.

Janet's accomplishment is particularly remarkable because of the fact that she has defective vision and her early schooling was received in a State Institution for the visually handicapped. Not until she entered 10th grade did she attend Faribault high school where in three years she earned this honor. Then, on March 16th she was chosen the State Good Citizen when, with other pilgrims, she was being entertained at the D.A.R. Conference in session at the Lowry Hotel in St. Paul, Minn. Janet is the 18-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald J. Larson and has spent her entire lifetime in Faribault. She graduated June 1, 1956 with a scholastic ranking in the upper 10% of a class of 146 students.

Extra-curricular activities at Faribault High have occupied much of her time during the past three years. She was a member of the Staff of the *Voyageur*, the school yearbook, for three years and during her senior year she served as co-editor. Also during her senior year she served as home-room representative to the Student Council, treasurer of the senior class, and secretary of Quill and Scroll, an honorary journalism society. In the 10th grade Janet was a member of the Girls Athletic Association and of the Glee Club, and was pianist for the *Falconnaires* and the high school swing band. Music has played a big part in Janet's life, for she has been a member of the high school choir for two years

and of the Congregational Church choir for three years. In addition to playing the piano, she also plays the pipe organ. She has also been a member of Pilgrim Fellowship, the young people's group of the Congregational Church.

In the domestic field, Janet especially enjoys sewing and cooking. One of her hobbies is collecting recipes and cook books and she loves to surprise her family with unusual dishes.

During the last two summer vacations she has worked at the canteen at the local canning company where she assists in preparing and serving lunches and meals. The money she has earned will be used in defraying her college expenses.

On October 1, 1956, Janet began her freshman year at the University of Minnesota, where she will major in Home Economics. She chose this field because of the many opportunities it offers and the training it will give her for the important task of homemaking.

Eleanor A. Weston, *Rec. & Corr. Sec'y.*

Lt. Nathan Hatch (Fox Point, Wis.) sponsored a window during Constitution Week in the principal J. C. Penney store, Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. It was a most effective display and received numerous compliments. The display more than served its purpose when it invited people to pause and reflect upon the true meaning of the Constitution. The enviable inheritance of all people—and the inheritance which the National Society of D.A.R. so earnestly strives to protect and preserve.



Description of Constitution Week window:

The background of the window is graced with a painting entitled "Colonial Gentlemen." The painting was done about 1760 and it is believed to have been painted by John Singleton Copley, the subject being his father-in-law. The American Flag is displayed on the right of the painting and a replica of the Betsy Ross Flag on the left. The manikin seated in the center is wearing an original Early American gown from the collection of originals which belong to Mrs. Frederick Price of Oconomowoc, Wis. The table beside the manikin is a mahogany dish top tea table of the year 1780. On the table is an Early Colonial brass candlestick and a Newhall cup and saucer. On the floor in the foreground is an early wooden stenciled ink well and quill pen from Virginia. Other items consist of an authentic copy of the Constitution and the Amendments to the Bill of Rights. A copy of the *Ulster County Gazette*, dated January 4, 1800, contains some articles about the funeral of President George

Washington and the attendant pallbearers. This newspaper was published by Samuel Freer & Son Publishing Company. Other articles of interest are a billfold, an old tree cutter and a song book which belonged to Lt. Nathan Hatch for whom the Chapter sponsoring this window, was named.

Mrs. M. Jay Conley, *Vice Regent*

Ausotunnoog (Lee, Mass.). On Flag Day, June 14, 1956, presented a new steel flag pole with the D.A.R. seal attached to the public schools.



The dedication ceremony opened with a selection by the High School band; invocation by Mrs. Walter Wyman, Chapter Chaplain; then the presentation of the flag pole by Mrs. Arthur L. Welcome, Chapter Regent, which was accepted by Mr. Arthur L. Welcome, Superintendent of the Lee School, for the school Committee and the children of Lee. While the flag was being raised by Claudia Stutz, D.A.R. Good Citizen for 1956, Richard Giardey, Bugler, played "Call to the Colors." The pledge of Allegiance and the National Anthem concluded the ceremony.

Chapter members, the School Committee and the pupils of the Lee Schools, with their teachers, attended the dedication.

Florence I. (Mrs. Arthur L.) Welcome
Regent

William Tuffs (Elkhart County, Ind.) joined the Bristol, Indiana, American Legion Post in dedicating a new granite monument in the recently reclaimed old Cathcart cemetery at Bristol, honoring, among other pioneers of the region buried there, a soldier of the American Revolution, John Cathcart who served as a private in an infantry battalion from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and his son, James Cathcart, veteran of the war of 1812. Records show that Bristol is one of the rare communities in which veterans of every war in the Nation's history are buried.

Previous to the dedication much work and research was done reclaiming the ancient cemetery on the banks of St. Joseph River, where the last marker was set up before the Civil War. The cemetery had lain unattended so long its graves had been obliterated, its scattered headstones broken and covered by silt from river floods. Patriotic workers collected all remaining grave markers, repaired them and set them up in a plot surrounded by a new white picket fence. Much credit for this work goes to Mrs. George Wetherbee of our chapter who had done pioneer research in the project, and to William R. Nicholson, Elkhart attorney, whose ancestor, the first white settler, was buried there in 1835.

On the morning of July 4, members of our chapter, with a color guard from the Bristol Post and interested spectators assembled in the reclaimed plot. The Reverend Kenneth Truman spoke the invocation. Mrs. F. L. McLaughlin representing our chapter gave the dedicatory address and laid on the monument roses dropped from a plane flown over the scene. After the dedication the Bristol Post sounded taps and the group adjourned to the nearby city hall where tea was served by the Legion Auxiliary.

Ollie Depew

Chairman, Press and Publicity Committee

Savannah (Savannah, Ga.). Mrs. R. J. Travis and Mrs. J. H. Calais were presented D.A.R. 50-year membership pins by Mrs. W. Ray Alexander, Regent, at our first meeting of the fall at the home of Mrs. J. C. Metts. Mrs. Travis and Mrs. Calais have worked untiringly through the years for Savannah Chapter to see it grow from a few members to a membership of 183 today. They have held nearly every office in the chapter. Mrs. Travis, an ex-Regent, is at present chairman for the sale of historical maps of Georgia.



The maps were compiled by Mrs. Travis, and most of the public schools of Savannah have one hanging. Among the offices held by Mrs. Calais are those of First Vice Regent, Second Vice Regent, Registrar, Secretary and Treasurer.

Mrs. Harold Tuthill, First Vice Regent of the state D.A.R., spoke on "National Defense" stressing the importance of being prepared, keeping informed on pending legislation and expressing opinions to representatives in Congress.

Mrs. Duncan outlined the program for the year which will follow the theme "Cherish and Main-

(Continued on page 96)

Genealogical Department

From Genealogical Records Committee, West Virginia, 1956

Bible of Garret Clawson (Now in possession of Mrs. William Strachan, 430 Henderson Ave., Williamstown, W. Va.)

Births

Garret Clawson was born December 25th A.D. 1759.
Kiziah Clawson was born Aprile 27th A.D. 1774.
Leah Clawson was born Aprile 3th A.D. 1791.
John Clawson was born Aprile 8th A.D. 1793.
Mary Clawson was born March 25th A.D. 1795.
Phineus Clawson was born August 10th A.D. 1797.
Lot W. Clawson was born July 11th A.D. 1799.
Thomas Clawson was born August 22ed A.D. 1801.
James Clawson was born September 20th A.D. 1803.
Isaac S. Clawson was born November 20th A.D. 1805.
Garret Clawson was born July 8th 180 [not legible]

Deaths

Kiziah Clawson Died July 20th 1819.
Abiah Clawson Died July 15th, 1819.
Poliah Clawson Died July 10th 1819.
Isaac S. Clawson Died 1836
Garret Clawson Died April 13, 1820.
Kiziah Clawson Died April 3 1853.
John Clawson Died 1858.

Additional Births and Deaths

Kiziah Clawson was born September 12th A.D. 18—
Abiah Clawson was born January 13th A.D. 1813
Josiah Clawson was born August 29th A.D. 1815.
Leah Griffin died January 25 1878.
Leah (Clawson) Griffin Died Jan 25 1878.
Family Register of Joel Dewey (From pages of Bible of Eva Wigal of New England, W. Va. (deceased) now in possession of Roy Wigal, Vienna, W. Va.)
Joel Dewey, b. Wyoming, Penn. Dec. 25, 1762; d. Calhoun Co. (Ill.) May 25, 1834.
Margaret Dewey, b. Belleville, W. Va. June 10, 1794; d. Marietta, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1850.
Abel Dewey, b. Belleville, June 22, 1797; d. Calhoun Co., Ill. Dec. 6, 1840.
James Dewey, b. Belleville Sept. 2, 1799.
John Dewey, b. Belleville Sept. 3, 1802; d. Calhoun Co., Ill. Apr. 7, 1855.
Peter Dewey, b. Belleville, W. Va., Mar. 4, 1805.
Joshua Dewey, b. Belleville, Mar. 5, 1807; d. Belleville, Ill., Jan. 28, 1842.
Mary Dewey, b. Belleville, Apr. 28, 1812; m. Jacob Young in New Haven, Ill., June 11, 1827.

Jane Dewey, b. Belleville, Sept. 22, 1814; m. Samuel Sconce in Gilead, Ill. Apr. 3, 1832; d. Belvue, Ill., Feb. 27, 1836.

Bible of George and Jane (Custer) Brokaw, Belmont County, Flushing, Ohio.

George Brokaw was married to Jane Custard June 10th 1777. The following are the Names of their Children:

Abraham Was Born May 8th, 1778.
Benjamin Was Born December 28th, 1779.
Sarah Was Born February 20th, 1782.
George was Born March 27th 1784.
William was Born February 10th 1786.
Judith Was Born March 19th 1788.
Jane was Born July 15th 1790.
John Was Born December 23d 1793.
Mary Was Born February 14th 1796.
Isaac Was Born April 30th 1798.
Jacob Was Born October 31st 1800.
Peter Was Born December 25th 1802.

From Genealogical Records Committee, New York, 1956

Cemeteries in Washington Co., N. Y., Town of Fort Ann. Haskins Cemetery:
(Back of Otis Sheldon's barn on West Fort Ann Road)

Polly, wife of Justin Keech, Feb. 3, 1851, age 63.
Llewellyn W. son of Lydia and Joseph Gifford, April 26, 1864—Aug. 15, 1865.
Mira Jane, dau. of Squire and Phebe Keech, Apr. 15, 1852, age 2 yr. 9 mo. 21 da.
Judson Keech died June 3, 1853, age 19 yrs.
Charles Keech (E) July 14, 1853, age 11.
Square Keech Feb. 19, 1878, age 67 yr. 3 mo. 19 da.
(One flat stone unreadable)
Juliette Madison, wife of J. Jenkins, Mar. 14, 1875, 31 yr. 8 mo.
James Jenkins 16 H.A.N.Y.S.V. (flag)
William James son of James and Julia Jenkins, Mar. 31, 1864, age 2 wks.
Clarissa A., dau. James and Julia Jenkins, June 3, 1863, 1 yr.
George Winthrop, son of Elbert and Juan (?) Bacon, June 27, 1848, 4 yr.
Temperance Hewitt Apr. 11, 1782—Oct. 16, 1863.
Margaret Winigar, May 2, 1853, age 53 yr. 7 mo.
Chester Winigar, Mar. 2, 1874, age 72 yr. 1 mo.
Wallace: Homer P. d. Apr. 18, 1853, 73 yr. 3 mo.; Reuben C., May 16, 1853, 8 mo.
Children of H. and E. Wallace.
Elizabeth, wife of H. Wallace, Dec. 23, 1855 age 41 yrs.
Emmeroy B. dau. of Ellison and Mary Chase, Aug. 26, 1855, 4 mo. 10 da.
Alanson son of Ellison Chase, July 18, 1856.
Melissa wife of Alonzo Chase, May 12, 1851, age 28 yrs.
Polly wife of George Chase, May 2, 1866, age 26 yr. 8 mo.

- Marvin Chase, Co. D. 123, N.Y. Vol.
 William H. Chase, Dec. 30, 1863, age 26 yr.
 Alvin Chase, May 14, 1847 (21 yr) guessed.
 Caleb Chase, Mar. 23, 1833, age 18 yr.
 Hannah wife of Caleb Chase, Mar. 27, 1835,
 age 85 yr.
 Timothy age 3 (unreadable).
 Jerome son of Ellison and Lucy Chase, Aug. 6,
 1842, age 1 yr. 8 mo.
 Sumner son of Stephen and Dorea Grout,
 July 18, 1820 age 4 yr. 11 mo.
 Stephen Grout, May 2, 1812, age 59 yr. 5 mo.
 11 da.
 Martha wife of Samuel Winegar, Dec. 13, 1850,
 age 53 yr.
 Samuel Winegar, Nov. 15, 1849 age 35 yr. 6 mo.
 Martha dau. of Samuel and Martha Winegar,
 May 21, 1844, age 37 yr. (?)
 James Winegar, Jan. 18, 1852, age 28 —
 Reuben Farr, Mar. 16, 1854, age 88.
 Stephen Farr, June 10, 1822, age 83.
 Russell Farr, son of James H. Farr, May 27,
 1831, age 13 yr. 4 mo. 24 da.
 Mrs. Rachel Liscom Ammaddan, May 22, 1837,
 age 77 yr. 9 mo.
 Widow Rachel Page, Mar. 1, 1825, age 81 yr.
 Leonard son of James and Hannah Farr,
 Jan. 18, 1814, 16 yr. 4 mo. 11 da.
 Margaret wife of James S. Melse (?).
 Young; William Mar. 12, 1837 age 58 yr.
 Orvil son of Jerry and Eunice Young Mar. 20,
 1833, 3 mo. 3 da.
 John Young—15, 1822, 54 yrs.
 Nancy Ann dau. of John (and ?) Clarinda
 Jackson, Mar. 11, 1829, 6 mo. 11 da.
 James son of John and Clarinda Jackson,
 Aug. 1, 1827, age 1 yr. 22 da.
 John Rich, Mar. 14, 1825, age 58.
 Anthony Haskin, Apr. 13, 1819, age 88 yr.
 Rhoda wife of Anthony Haskins Jan. 28, 1824,
 age 74.
 Sally Haskins, Jan. 1 or 11, 1799 age 20 yr.
 8 mo. 5 da.
 Franklin Haskins, Feb. 27, 1839 age 63 yr
 (flag)
 Solomon Minsel (or Munsel) Nov. 7, 1830
 age 75 yr. 7 mo. 4 da.
 2 stones face down.
 Anna wife of Caleb Vaughn, Dec. 15, 1820,
 51 yr.
 Colby Batchelder, May 12, 1844, 59 yr. 11 mo.
 7 da.
 Winthrop Batchelder, Feb. 8, 1812, age 52 yr.
 Winthrop son of—(unreadable)
 Polly wife of Lemuel Bacon, Jan. 16, 1802
 age 37 yr. 9 mo. 14 da.
 Joseph Bacon, Aug. 29, 1822, age 92 yr.
 Mary Bacon, Sept. 9, 1822, age 87 yr.
 Asa Goodell, May 10, 1848, age 83 yr.
 Widow Polly Baker, Dec. 14, 1831, age 43 yr.
 3 da.
 Melisse widow of John Baker, Nov. 8, 1861,
 age 34 yr.
 Patty wife of Asa Goodell, Apr. 15, 185?, age
 85 yr.
 Alexander Baker, May 24, 1828, age 48 yr.
 Enoch Baker, Apr. 1, 1817, age 27 yr. 10 mo.
 14 da.
 Alexander Baker, Jan. 30, 1811, age 21 yr.
 20 da.
 William P. Baker, Oct. 21, 1851, age 31 yr.
 Jerome son of John and Melissa Baker, May 19,
 1843, age 6.
 Celesta Ann dau. of Abner and Betsey Baker,
 Apr. 18, 1873, age 2 yr. 1 mo. 2 da.
 Rozella dau. of Ellison and Lucy Chase,
 Oct. 12, 1821, age 5 yr. 1 mo. 13 da.
 Fanny M. dau. of Samuel and Polly (Persons?)
 d. 1837.
 Inf. dau. of Squire and Polly G. Harris, Dec. 8,
 1830, age 4.
 Polly E. dau. Asa and Mable July 3, 1843, age
 8 yr. 15 da.
Sly Pond Cemetery:
 William Keech, 1811-1894.
 Wife Freel of Burges, 1815-1898.
 Eunice Keech, 1860-1920.
 Stephen Keech, 1838-1914, war of 1861.
 Lera A. Keech dau. of E. and S. Keech, Apr. 5,
 1874—Apr. 11, 1899.
 Philip Keech, July 28, 1876—Feb. 23, 1898.
 Betsey wife of Eliphalet Gilbert, Mar. 2, 1845,
 age 73 yr. 5 mo. 12 da.
 Eliphalet Gilbert, Sept. 10, 1836, age 67 yr.
 6 mo. 12 da.
 Sally Gilbert dau. of Betsy and Eliphalet Gil-
 bert, Sept. 12, 1822, age 22 yr. 2 mo. 28 da.
 Andrew H. son of Hiram B. and Elathear Gil-
 bert, Aug. 10, 1828, age 3 yr. 5 mo. 6 da.
 Susan M. dau. of Hiram B. and Elathear
 Gilbert, Feb. 21, 1840, age 6 yr. 5 mo. 25 da.
 Home made stone (A.W.—1812-43)
 Minerva F. wife of John Palmer (stone flat)
 Feb. 22, 1862, age 31 yr.? 1 mo. 30 da.
 Hannah dau. of John and Sally Palmer,
 Mar. 15, 1843, age 17.
 Sally wife of John S. Palmer, Feb. 16, 1868,
 age 64.
 Horace Sanders, Apr. 8, 1816—Dec. 4, 1865.
 Nancy wife of Horace Sanders, Apr. 20, 1874,
 age 56 yr. 2 mo. 10 da.
 Harvey son of Horace and Nancy Saunders,
 Dec. 1, 1859, age 7 yr. 8 mo. 15 da.
 John S. son of Horace and Nancy Saunders,
 Dec. 28, 1848, age 3 yr. 2 mo. 10 da.
 Sally dau. of Horace and Nancy Saunders,
 Aug. ? 1850—June 18, 1851.
 Ruth Babcock wife of John Babcock, Nov. 19,
 1896, age 93 yr.
 Eliza Babcock, June 13, 1835, age 7 mo.
 Benjamin Babcock, May 24, 1830, age 18 mo.
 John Babcock, Nov. 9, 1880, age 83.
 Delight wife of Benjamin Babcock, Sept. 4,
 1838, age 61 yr. 6 mo. 21 da.
 Inf. dau. of E. and A. Corlew? April 21, 1861.
 Martha wife of John Howard, Aug. 19, 1849,
 age 58.
 Melissa Howard, Aug. 26, 1828, age 6 yr.
 Harriet Howard, Sept. 26, 1828, age 3.
 John Howard, Apr. 23, 1822, age 4.
 James Howard, May 5, 1818, age 4.
 Martha E. dau. of P. and M. A. Blanchard,
 Dec. 27, 1844, age 1 yr. 7 mo. 27 da.
 William son of Jonathan and Sally West,
 July 17, 1839, age 18 yr. 6 mo.
 Darius son of Jonathan and Sally West,
 Feb. 23, 1810, age 8 yr. 21 da.
 Sally wife of Jonathan West, Dec. 7, 1870,
 age 76.
 Mercena dau. of Darius and Juliann Russell,
 Sept. 24, 1844, age 1 yr. 11 mo.

Charles A. son of S.F. and C. Hutchinson, Aug. 1, 1854—Sept. 9, 1855.

Ann dau. of S.F. and C. Hutchinson, Apr. 29, 1850—Aug. 4, 1853.

Emma Dougherty, June 7, 1879, age 17—11 mo. Catherine Dougherty, Aug. 6, 1878 (rest gone).

Benjamin Brown, Sept. 8, 1846, age 79 yr. 21 da.

Elizabeth wife of Benjamin Brown, June 9, 1842, age 77 yr. 5 mo. 15 da.

Lavancia dau. of Brier (?) and Betsey Brown, April 15, 1812, age 19 yr. (guesses at).

Elizabeth dau. of Nathan and Laura Brown, June 25, 1832, 7 yr. 1 mo.

Lydia Jane dau. of Nathan and Laura Brown, May 5, 1834, age 12 yr. 1 mo. 5 da.

Lucy wife of William Brown, Jan. 20, 1831, age 28 yr.

Charles Brown, Oct. 5, 1872, age 77 yr. (broken)

Ann Hathaway wife of Nathaniel Hathaway, Oct. 9, 1829, age 29 yr.

Thomas J. son of Nathaniel and Ann Hathaway, Sept. 26, 1829, age 14 yr.

Many home made stones here.

Elizabeth Clements, June 19, 1861, age 87.

William Clements, Dec. 4, 1872, age 74.

Benjamin Salisbury, Dec. 6, 1851, age 76.

Mary, dau. of John and Hannah Allen, Jan. 11, 1859, age 11 yr. 7 mo. 3 da (In far right corner among several home made stones.)

From Genealogical Records Committee, North Carolina, 1956

Russell Graveyard near Ft. Barnwell, North Carolina:

(Follow N.C. Rte. 55 north. At a distance of 2 miles before reaching Ft. Barnwell, turn right on a dirt road and go about ½ mile.)

Luke Russell, Esq. born in Phila. July 20, 1784, died in New Bern Apr. 8, 1839, age 54 yr. 8 mo. 19 da.

Barbara McCabe Russell wife of Col. Luke Russell, b. Sept. 27, 1798, d. May 20, 1862.

Capt. James M. Russell son of Col. Luke Russell and Barbara his wife, b. Nov. 7, 1819, d. Feb. 12, 1849, age 29 yr. 3 mo. 5 da.

Luke Kitchin son of James and Ann H. Russell, b. Nov. 11, 1841, d. Sept. 25, 1855, 13 yr. 10 mo. 14 da.

Susan Jane wife of R.A. Russell, born Aug. 10, 1850, d. Oct. 28, 1907.

Sarah wife of John R. Brock, b. Nov. 1, 1800, d. Feb. 5, 1833.

William Joseph French, b. Aug. 19, 1839, d. May 30, 1909.

Virginia Rhem wife of William Joseph French, b. Mar. 6, 1853, d. Feb. 13, 1938.

Sidney D. Rhem wife of Charles Wooten, b. July 4, 1850, d. May 4, 1938.

From Genealogical Records Committee, Tennessee, 1954

Bible of Joseph Creighton, White County, Illinois. (Now owned by Mrs. Charles W. Creighton, 305 N.E. Fourth Street, Fairfield, Ill.)

Joseph Creighton was born April 18th, 1792.

Martha Creighton was born January 27th, 1790.

Anna Creighton was born November 7th, 1815.

Martha Ann Elliott, dau. of Byram and Nancy Elliott, born Nov. the 1st 1842.

Joseph Creighton was born April 18th, 1792.

Martha Creighton, Joseph Creight's first wife was born January 27th, 1790.

Margaret Creighton, Joseph Creighton's second wife was born April 24th, 1795.

Anna Creighton was born Nov. 7th, 1815.

Nancy Creighton was born Sept. 22nd 1817.

Margaret Creighton was born Dec. 17th 1819.

John McClure Creighton was born Nov. 5th 1821.

James Minnes Creighton was born Oct. 2nd 1823.

Martha Jagers Creighton was born Feb. 16th 1826.

Thomas Creighton was born Aug. 19th 1828.

Mary Jane Creighton was born Sept. 2nd 1831.

Charles Wesley Creighton was born Augst 31, 1833.

Joseph Watson Creighton was born Oct. 27, 1837 (In different colored ink).

Deaths

Martha Creighton first wife of Joseph Creighton, deceased April 9th 1826.

Anna Creighton deceased July 19, 1830 (6).

Margaret Creighton deceased June 19, 1842.

Martha Creighton departed this life the 16th of Aprile 1850.

Joseph W. Creighton died Jan. the 5th 1858.

Byram L.C. Elliott died Sep the 9th 1842.

James Mines Creighton departed this life June the 17 (?) 1848.

Thomas Creighton son of Joseph and Margaret Creighton deceased August the 3rd 1850.

Mary Jane Creighton departed this life Nov. the 10th 1851.

Joseph Creighton departed this life Jan. the 20th 1852.

Margaret Creighton second wife of Joseph Creighton departed this life Aug. 13th 1872.

Bible of Thomas Creighton, White County, Illinois. Now (1951) owned by Mrs. Thomas H. Creighton, Fairfield, Illinois.

Marriages

Hiram Creighton was married to Eliza J. Ritter Nov. the 2nd 1843.

Thomas Creighton was married to Anna his wife September the 1, 1866.

Daniel J. Creighton was married to Betsy Crews March 4, 1849.

Nancy M. Creighton was married to James Melrose Oct. 16, 1855.

John F. Bacon and Margaret Ann Creighton was married January the 20, 1853.

Births

Thomas Creighton was born August the 13th 1785.

Mary Creighton was born September the 15th 1795.

Hiram Creighton was born May the 11th 1818.

Daniel J. Creighton was born April the 11, 1820.

Joseph Creighton was born Sept. the 10th 1822.

John M. Creighton was born May the 25th 1825.

Nancy M. Creighton was born May 23rd 1825.

Nathan Creighton was born September the 21st 1827.

Minis Creighton was born August 7th 1829.

Margaret Ann Creighton was born August the 11th 1830.

Martha J. Creighton was born April the 23th 1833.

Thomas Houts Creighton was born November 29, 1865 son of Daniel and Betsy Creighton.

Alma Patterson Creighton May 10, 1874 daughter of Oliver Perry and Nannie Patterson.

[Births subsequent to 1875 omitted]

Deaths

Mary Creighton died November the 9th 1839.
Minis Creighton died Oct. 8th 1829.

Joseph Creighton died March the 1st 1843.

John M. Creighton died April 13, 1869.

Nathan Creighton died June the 22, 1869.

Nancy M. Creighton deceased Sept. the 28, 1850.

Hiram Creighton deceased October the 18th 1850.

Thomas Creighton died May the 10th 1853.

Martha J. Creighton died Nov. the 7th 1856.

Margaret Ann Baker deceased April the 17, 1855.

Daniel J. Creighton died April 16, 1872.

Betsy Creighton died Feb. 21, 1901.

Emma Jane Koontz daughter of Daniel J. and Betsy Creighton died Feb. 15, 1873.

On paper inserted in above Bible:

Elizabeth Oliver daughter of Daniel J. and Betsy Creighton was born January 3, 1860.

Emma Jane was married to John Koontz March 19, 1872.

Thomas Creighton son of John and Margaret McClure Creighton was born Aug. 13, 1785 in South Carolina.

Mary Jagers wife of Thomas Creighton was born Sept. 15, 1795.

Daniel Jagers Creighton son of Thos. and Mary Creighton was born in White County, Illinois, April 11, 1820.

Betsy Crews wife of Daniel J. Creighton and Elizabeth Crews was born in Wayne County, Illinois, Sept. 23, 1829.

Bible owned originally by Joseph Conway, Sr. who was born in Greenbrier Co., Virginia, married to Elizabeth Caldwell in Bourbon Co., Ky., and migrated to Spanish Territory which later became St. Louis Co., Mo. Now (1951) in the possession of Mrs. Berry B. Brooks, Jr., Epping Forest Manor, Memphis, Tennessee.

Births

Joseph Conway Senr was born December the fourteenth 1763.

Elizabeth Conway was born September the first 1773.

Walter Conway was born July the first 1793.

John Conway was born April the fourteenth 1795.

Fountain Conway was born May the sixth 1797.

Samuel Conway was born July the twenty fifth 1799.

Ann Conway was born September the twenty sixth 1803.

James Conway was born September the fifth 1805.

Joseph Conway Jnr. was born August the twenty second 1807.

Lucinda Conway was born April the ninth 1814.

In different handwritings:

. . . (unable to read) Conway was born on January the seventeenth 1804.

Elizabeth Conway Jun was born September the nineteenth 1825.

Joseph Conway, Jun was born September the 12th 1827.

Louisa, daughter of Sam'l and Mourning Baxter Conway born April 24, 1840.

Elizabeth Conway Senior died Sept the 30th 1821.

Joseph Conway Senior died Dec. 27th 1830.

Prestly Conway was born December 1801 and died in the ninth month of his age.

Elizabeth Conway was born . . . (not filled in).

Poly Conway was born December the twenty second 1811 and died in her fifteenth month.

Walter Conway was born July the first 1793 and died the 16th of May 1823.

Deaths

Samuel Conway Oct. 28th 1870.

Louisa Conway, wife of Frederick Bates Walton, died at St. L., Mo., June 30, 1895.

Eleanor Conway Dec. 20, 1907, 6:50 o'clock at the Baptist Sanitarium, St. Louis, Mo.

Cene Conway Bates, wife of Lucius Lee Bates, Tuesday, April 26, 1921, 88 yrs., 4 mos., 8 days.

Bible belonging originally to Samuel Daveiss son of Joseph Daveiss. Samuel came with his father from Rockbridge Co., Virginia in 1779 and settled near Harrodsburg in what is now Mercer Co., Kentucky. Samuel later moved to Danville, Kentucky. The Bible is now (1950) in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Beckner, 1204 S. Second Street, Louisville, Ky.

Births

Joseph Daveiss my father was born 4th Aug 1745.

Jane Daveiss my mother was born March 7th 1746.

Margaret Daveiss was born Feby 2d 1769.

James Daveiss was born August 28, 1770.

Robert Daveiss was born March 18th 1772.

Jane Daveiss was born Aug 8th 1777.

Joseph H. Daveiss was born 4 March 1774.

Saml Daveiss was born 22d Nov 1775.

Hannah Daveiss was born 26 March 1789.

John Daveiss was born 1st Jan 1779.

William Daveiss was born Nov 24, 1782.

Josiah Daveiss was born Feby 4, 1781.

Mary Daveiss was born Nov 10th 1784.

Thomas Daveiss was born Decr 30, 1786.

William Daveiss son of Samuel and Hannah Daveiss was born 17th day of June 1811.

Hannah M. Daveiss the daughter of William and Marie Daveiss was born Wednesday morning Nov 18th 1840.

John B. Thompson Daveiss was born Thirsday 3rd March 1842.

Ann Trimble Daveiss was born Friday morning Nov 14th 1845.

Sam'l Daveiss Jr son of WM & Mariah Daveiss was born Saturday 27th November 1847.

Jane Hamilton Daveiss was born Tuesday morning Feb 12th 1850.

William Daveiss was born Monday 13 June 1853.

Sam'l Daveiss was born 18th March 1856 (Tuesday night) (The first Sam'l having died 6 Nov. 1848).

John B. Thompson Daveiss departed this life Monday 28 March 1881.

Marie Daveiss, dau. of Wm. & Jean D. Warren was born 22 May, 1875 at "Hayfields", Mercer Co., the home of her grandfather Maj. Wm. Daveiss.

Mrs. M.W.R.T. Daveiss was born Oct. 31, 1814 in Mercer County.

William Warren was born 3rd Feby., 1838 in Boyles Co., Ky.

Lucien Beckner was born 29th Decr., 1872, in Clark County, Ky.

Marriages

Joseph Daveiss & Jane Hamilton my father and mother were married Aprile 7th 1767.

Sam'l Daveiss & Hannah McAfee were married the 27th day of Sept 1810.

William Daveiss & Maria W.R. Thompson were married on Friday Oct 25, 1839.

Williamson H. Pittman & Hannah Daveiss were married July 6, 1859.

William Warren and my daughter Jean H. Daveiss were married Sept 24, 1875.

John B. T. Daveiss and Leonora Hamilton were married June 16, 1870.

Marie Daveiss Warren and Lucien Beckner were married at New Albany, Indiana on the evening of August 14th, 1894, by Rev. Collins a Methodist Minister, about 5 o'clock.

Deaths

Joseph Daveiss the Elder departed this life the 6 day of Sept 1795.

Jane McKee late Jane Daveiss departed this life Nov 1806.

Col. Joseph Hamilton Daveiss was killed at the battle of Tippacanoe Nov 7th 1811.

James Daveiss departed this life Jany 15th 1807.

William Daveiss departed this life May 19th 1811.

Josiah Daveiss departed this life June 24, 1784.

Robert Daveiss departed this life November (not filled in).

Sam'l Daveiss my father departed this life Sunday morning Sept 28, 1856.

Sam'l McAfee departed this life July 10th 1819. Joseph Daveiss, son of James Daveis departed this life Aug 19, 1811.

Mrs. Hannah McAfee departed this life the 28 July 1833.

Mrs. Mary Moore Jane departed this life (not filled in).

Sam'l Daveiss, Jun. son of Wm & Mariah Daveiss, departed this life the 6 Novr 1848 10 minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening.

William McAfee Senr departed this life October 29th 1852.

Hannah Daveiss my mother departed this life Wednesday evening at 2½ minutes after 6 o'clock P M 17 April 1861.

William Warren died Sept 12th 1907 at 10:45 p.m. at his home "Warrenwood", in Boyle County, Ky., of heart failure; arteriosclerosis.

Jean W. D. Warren, died about 9:30 p.m. of Saturday, Sept. 21, 1912 of heart failure at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lucies Beckner in Winchester, Ky. Her dau. Letitia was present also, but her dau. Mrs. Jean Menefee was at her home in Knoxville, Tenn. Her son William Warren died 17 April, 1882, at 5 years of age.

William Daveiss died 29 July, 1881 at his home "Hayfields", in Mercer Co., Kentucky.

Maria Washington Robards Thompson Daveiss died 19 Decr., 1896 at Harrodsburg, Ky., her husband having died 15 years before her.

Queries

Wilson - Pybrone - Norman - Hamilton—Want inf. on Willis R. Wilson, prob. b. in Va. Mig. to Tenn. where his 7 sons (daus.) mig. as foll: Anthony & bro—? went North, Berry—?, Thomas, John, Leonard, and Willis (b. 1779 in Va. d. 1866, mar. Nancy Pybrone b. 1794, whose dau. Maria mar. Rev. Wm. Coleman McDonald) to Arkansas.

Also want inf. on Capt. William Norman b. 1800 in Tenn. or Ala. mar. Martha Hamilton of Ala. whose son John Montgomery Norman mar. Nancy Adeline McDonald, dau. of Maria and Rev. McDonald.—Mrs. A. D. Jenkins, Sr., 610 May Ave., Fort Smith, Ark.

Whitlock - Legg - Seares - Gillette - Murdaugh - Peterson - Tanner—Want pars. of Henry W. Whitlock b. 1780-90 Va. d. Powhatan Co. Va. shortly before probate of will on Oct. 6, 1845. Mar.(1) Oct. 18, 1815, Powhatan Co. Va. Lucretia Legg, who d. before Oct. 26, 1826, ch: James Madison, Caroline M., Chastain B. Mar.(2) widow, Frances E. Seares, of Henrico Co. ch: Armistead A., William W., Mary Elizabeth, Ann Enora, Emily Catherine, Frances Adelaide, Alice Victoria, and Patrick H.

Want pars. of Ezra Gillette of New England background, b. 1790-1800 mar. Southampton Co. Va. Oct. 26, 1825, Elizabeth Murdaugh, had 2 sons: James A. b. Dec. 6, 1828 in Southampton Co. Va. and Joseph E. b. perhaps 1826-27. Ezra d. at Southampton Co. Va. before Apr. 18, 1831. Was remembered in family as "that Yankee."

Want pars. of John Peterson b. ca 1769 R. I. mar. Nov. 1793 at South Kingstown, R. I. Phebe Tanner. Removed to Bristol Va. shortly after birth of 1st ch. John; sett. by 1830 in Orleans Co. N. Y. where he d. Nov. 9, 1831. Wid. moved to Niagara Co. with ch. and lived on Ridge Rd. Ch: John b. Aug. 25, 1794 R. I.; Phebe b. Aug. 17, 1797 Bristol Vt.; Josias b. June 22, 1799, Vt.; Nathan B. b. June 14, 1804; Susannah b. 1809; Mary Edilda b. Nov. 22, 1816.—Mrs. W. Herbert (Grace F.) Knowles, 4313 N. Ashlawn Dr., Richmond 21, Va.

Cleveland - Arnold - Rice - Brooks - Briggs - Fidler - Chronister—Want inf. on

pars. of Lt. William Cleveland b. 1752, Norwich, Conn. d. about 1778 in Rev. Mar. Mary Arnold, who was living 1790 New London, Conn. (desire her par. also.) Cleveland genealogy says he prob. was son of Curtice or Josiah Cleveland. Wou. like proof.

Also inf. pars of Madison Rice, 1840 Census lists him as between ages of 20 and 30 in Will Co. Ill., later moved to Rochester, Olmstead Co. Minn. where 1860 Census states he was aged 40 and b. in N. Y. His wife was Roxana Matilda Brooks, dau. Alonzo and Jane (maiden name desired) Brooks, who also was in Will Co. Ill. 1840, btwn ages 30 and 40. Wou. like to corr. with desc.

Also inf. on pars. of Charlotte Briggs, who mar. 1803 in Westchester Co. N. Y. Samuel Lyon, 1777-1855, son Israel Lyon of New Bedford, N. Y. 1755-1816, pvt. in Rev?

Also inf. on George Fidler mar. Abigail Chronister about 1830 in Adams Co. Pa. She and bro. Jess were orphans raised by family named Myers. Desire pars. of both. They had 3 daus: Lucy Ann mar. John Baltzer Hersh; Habbah mar. John Franklin Houck; Elizabeth mar. ? and d. soon after.—Mrs. David S. Brewer, 1648 Roanoke Dr., Wichita 18, Kan.

Merrill—Want inf. on Thomas Hazen Merrill who mar. Sarah Ward and lived in Ft. Laurence, New Brunswick, 1788. He had a son Nathan who was b. there in 1794. Want to know who his father was. Think he came to America in —63 with John & Nathaniel but not sure. Wou. Apprec. any inf.—Mrs. A. L. (Gladys) Merrill, 645 N. Hayes Ave., Pocatello, Idaho.

Poulson - Bryan - Smith - Barret - Hull—Want name of wife or wives, d. & pl. of mar. of Va.-Rev. sold. John Poulson; comm. ensign 1775, POW Oct. 1777? Defended E. shore of Va. from Brit. depdtns 1782 & mustered out as Maj. 1783(?) b. abt. 1753, prob. Accomack Co. Was he same John Poulson who d. abt. 1847 Marion Co. Iowa near Des Moines, and was the fa. of Wm.; Jno.; Thos.; (b. Aug. 2, 1797 in Culpeper Co. Va.) Jas.; Cyprus; Irwin; and Benj. and mar. Martha Bryan, sister of Wm. Bryan, grgrdfr. of Wm. Jennings Bryan.

Want inf. on Uriah Smith mar. Christiana Barret Dec. 30 1794 Woodstock, Conn. Desire date for both and names of pars.

Want name of first wife of Isaac Hull (b. 1730, son of David Hull and Margaret Weatherell who mar. 1729 Cecil Co., Md.) had sons: John b. 1765; Daniel b. 1767, lived in Sharon, Mercer Co., Pa., wife's name desired. Isaac mar. 2nd time abt. 1774 prob. Washington Co., Pa. Any inf. on family will be apprec.—Mrs. E. L. Chapman, Box 434, Fredonia, Kan.

Reveley—Want inf. about my grgrgrdfr. John Reveley, son of Thomas & Elizabeth (Nicholson) Reveley, who came from Wittehaven, Eng. prior to Rev. Want name of John's wife and pl. of their b. & mar., also date they d. at Falmouth, Stafford Co., Va. where their furnace was located.

Who was Peter Reveley? He resided in S. C. 1757-1790. Name of wife and ch. are needed. Was he Rev. sold?—Miss Reveley Owen, 237 Solar Hill, Bristol, Va.

Price-Johnson-Bowman—Who was family of Thomas Price, Eng. desc. mar. to Ann/Annie

Bloom July 11, 1796, came from Centre Co. Pa. 1801 to Clearfield Co. Pa. with family and father-in-law, William Bloom Sr. Ch: Rebecca, Martha & William. Thomas may have been in early history of Northumberland Co. Pa. as William Bloom and family were there coming from N. J. after Rev.

Also inf. on Abner Johnson, two dau. mar. bros. Mary Ann mar. Henry Hile/Hyle; Elizabeth, Esther or Harriet mar. John Hile. Abner was on 1790 tax lists in Buck Co. Pa. & Northumberland Co. d. Rush Twp. Northumberland Co. Oct 13, 1829, 68 yrs. Abner Jr. d. Sept 16, —28, age 28 yrs. Both bur. Diebler Cem. Rush Twp.

Who was Mary Ann Bowman? mar. to Richard Arthurs/Arters, Rev. War Sold. Lived in Mifflin Co. Pa. during Rev., sett. afterwards in Tidoute, Warren Co. Pa.—Mrs. Robert H. (Marie S.) Bair, 502 N. Montour St., Montourville, Pa.

Moore-Lawrence—Who were pars. Rebecca Moore b. Nov 29, 1801, Jay, Maine. Mar. Manesesh Lawrence Aug 6 1826, Jay Me.—Mrs. York (Hilda B.) Brennan, 139-85 Ave., Jamaica 25, N. Y.

Senter-Avent—Want inf. on pars. of Rebecca Avent Senter, b. near Fayetteville, Cumberland Co. N. C. about 1764, d. Carroll Co. Tenn. Aug 13, 1853; mar. Henry Senter (1760-1832). Ch: Rev. Stephen and Rev. William both b. in Cumberland Co. N. C. Other ch. believed to be Rev. Drury; Miss Senter: Aaron and James.—Mrs. F. A. Jay, Box 2665, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Bible-Courtney-Ingle—Want inf. pars. and grdps. of Joacim Bible and Sarah E. Courtney who were mar. Nov 6 1860, Greene Co. Tenn.

Also inf. Mrs. Melvina Ingle who Nov 12 became 3rd wife of Joacim Bible. Her 1st husband ?—Ingle, d. in Richmond Military prison sometime after 1862.—Miss Effie E. Mullin, 419 Magowan Ave., Iowa City, Iowa.

Ford—Want inf. on pars. of Ebenezer Ford, b. 1779, Marion Dist. or Robeson Co., S. C., mar. Eliz. Ervin (1782-1844) dau. Col. John Ervin & Jane Witherspoon, in Ala. D. in La. 1843. Want proof of b. mar. d. & where bur.—Mrs. H. R. (Caroline E.) Hughes, 1000 So. Howerton, Cushing, Okla.

Prewett/Pruitt—Gen. inf. incl. pars. of Lemuel Prewett/Pruitt, who was in Warren Co. Ga. in 1787, later Maury Co. Tenn., and Monroe Co. Miss. where d. in 1844. Mar. Kate Brantley, when and where? She was dau. of Philip Brantley Jr. Who was his wife?

Also inf. on G. Byrd Prewett, listed in deeds in Halifax Co. Va. 1750-1760, mar. Nancy Dyer, dau. of John Dyer. When & where?—Mrs. C. C. (Caroline) Erickson, 707 E. Broadway, Cushing, Okla.

Appleton-Casewell-Davis—Want inf. on Minerva Appleton b. Ohio about 1835, mar. Ellery Davis. Had a sister mar. a Farrar. Told members of current family her grdfr. fought in Rev.

Also inf. on Darcas Casewell, Poland, Me., mar. Calvin Crooker, Hebron Me. Their dau. mar. Aaron Schackley. Is there Rev. or Mayflower anc.?

Also inf. on Dolar Davis mar. Marjory Willard. His son, Samuel, mar. Mary Meddows, 1665.

(Continued on page 61)

Book Review

The Legend of the Founding Fathers by Wesley Frank Craven. New York University Press. 182 pages—\$4.50.

Americans have always avowed that the principles which guided our *founding fathers* must—in some measure—continue to guide our way of life. The American community has consistently looked to its origins for an explanation of its distinctive qualities and thus for an indication of what its future should hold.

Dr. Wesley Frank Craven is Professor of American History at Princeton University. This is a carefully documented and thought provoking study for the earnest student of American History. It is an account of how successive American generations have interpreted what they found in the colonial past and how they have kept it a living tradition in the books they have written and the speeches they have delivered on great occasions.

"At the present time," Dr. Craven says, "the Revolution and the federal Constitution so dominate our concept of the nation's origins that any reference to the founding fathers immediately calls to mind the leaders of the Revolution and, perhaps first of all, the members of the Constitutional Convention of 1787." But he points out that it had its beginning with the settlement of the colonies in the seventeenth century which reached its climax with the Revolution. He contrasts the settlement of New England and its bearing upon our traditions with the settlement of Virginia.

It was the Revolution that gave the American people both their independence and their union and furthermore it was the Revolution that offered its own claim to priority in pointing the way to a new racial and political order. The Revolution had demonstrated the characteristic features of the American people—such as their tendency to view the powers of government jealously while recognizing the necessity for order in any society, a strong sense of the right to property as the reward of labor, or a feeling for the tolerance that should be shown for differing opinions and conventions, especially in the field of religion.

Dr. Craven traces the growing interest in American history through the observances of patriotic festivals in the early 1800s and the organization of state historical societies which he describes under a chapter "The Shaping of a National Tradition." From this evolved naturally pride of ancestry which in turn gave rise in the late 1800s of patriotic organizations, among them being, of course, the Sons of the American Revolution, The Colonial Dames of America and our own Society in 1890. About the D.A.R. Dr. Craven states in part as follows:

"It is very clear from the early records of the DAR, as it is of other patriotic societies I have had time to investigate, that a major inspiration, perhaps the chief inspiration, for its organization came from the fears that had been stirred by what was currently described as foreign immigration. And yet, if I may judge by the official action of the national congresses, the DAR refused to identify itself with the cause of immigration restriction. Like other patriotic societies, it defined its function as strictly nonpolitical and abstained from efforts to advise the government on questions of public policy. Even in 1898, a national congress meeting in Washington one week after the *Maine* had been sunk voted down proposals, described in the record as somewhat hysterical, that the society advise the government on the action it should take. Instead, it was decided that attention should be directed toward preparation for those emergencies of camp and hospital 'which womanly foresight assured us would call for womanly assistance' in the event of war. The chief action taken, therefore, was an offer of help to the surgeon general in the recruitment of nurses and an effort to alert local chapters to opportunities for welfare work among the troops and their families."

"On the question of immigration, the DAR interpreted its function to be that of educating the immigrants, and more especially the adults, in the principles of the American government and the glories of our history. It must be admitted, I believe, that the vast numbers of non-English-speaking immigrants who were

crowding together in the slums of our cities had stirred a genuine fear that the principles of that government might be subverted in time through what was described as a blotting out of the memory of the Revolution in the common mass of the people. The blame for this prospect, so far at least as official statements may be accepted as the evidence, was not attached to the immigrant. The fault was attributed instead to the failure of older American stocks to do what they could to keep that memory alive. Hence, the familiar emphasis in the program of the DAR and other such organizations on the erection of statues to Revolutionary heroes, the marking of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, the hanging of Washington's picture, together with framed copies of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution, on our schoolroom walls, and the establishment of prizes for school essays on the history or government of the United States."

With the tolerance acquired in this day, it is difficult to project ourselves into the mental attitude of those who participated in the Know Nothing movement. Especially in New England was the immigrant feared and concerning this Dr. Craven comments as follows:

"However understandable may have been this fear for the future of a long cherished tradition, it was clearly based upon some misunderstanding of the attitude of the more recent immigrant. The immigrant in this country has rarely been an enemy to its established tradition. He may have been puzzled at times by some aspects of it. He may have suffered from a sense of rejection by his neighbors and chiefly by their suggestion that he has no part in the founding of the country. He has often shown his shrewdness by recognizing that one interpretation of that tradition served his own interest better than did another. But he had never really rebelled. Whatever the difficulties experienced by the first and the second generations, he has come in time to be no different from all his predecessors. He has accepted the tradition in all its essentials, and he has accepted it by making it his own. In so doing, he has not quarreled with the rules of the game as established by those who played it before him. He agrees that this country owes its

greatness to the ideals of those who first established it, and he agrees that it was established some time before 1789. He argues only that his own people were here before that date and that they played the part they should have played."

In his last chapter "A Legend Debunked and Restored" Dr. Craven points out that the idea that the school should serve a civic purpose was as old as the first school law in Massachusetts and our public school system had developed a strong sense of its obligation for the perpetuation of the republican form of government and the teaching of American history has been required as early as 1827 by laws enacted in Massachusetts and Vermont. Six other states followed before the Civil War and soon the requirement became a commonplace.

Before World War I some concern had been exhibited about the type of text books being used in the schools and this first stirring came from the South. After the Civil War the United Confederate Veterans stood guard for a "true and reliable" history of the war between the states. The Catholic Church, also in the development of its parochial schools, emphasized texts that would better illustrate the part played by Catholics in the history of America. All of the patriotic organizations that came into being in the 1870s put heavy emphasis on the need for education in history and government of the United States. World War I brought the term hyphenated-Americans. The American Legion in 1923 concerned itself with the proper type of American history books and we also began to hear that our texts were pro-British (from Irish-American or German-American groups).

It was in 1926 that William E. Woodward started debunking our heroes, especially George Washington. I was a student at New York University at the time, majoring in American History and I recall so vividly the furor his books and that of Rupert Hughes caused. This was the period also when John Roach Stratton and Harry Emerson Fosdick in New York City debated the fundamentals of the Protestant religion.

It was an exciting time for any young intellectual to be alive and to see and to hear at first hand the proponents of such

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A Grand Note

by Mrs. George Wheeler, Jr.

National Chairman

Junior Membership Committee

OUCH! What did you do—stick yourself with a needle or wear a blister on your finger cutting several layers of material? Whatever you are making, your “stitch in time” will MAKE nine—nine months of schooling for some fine youngster who attends one of our Approved Schools.

Juniors all over these United States should begin the New Year right and should make their needles fly as fast as the days go by, so that there will be much to sell at Junior Bazaars both at their own State Conferences and at Continental Congress in April.

The proceeds from these Bazaars all go to swell the Junior Membership Committee's Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund which is allocated annually to Kate Duncan Smith, Tamassee, Lincoln Memorial University, and Northland College.

Items made by busy Junior fingers will be many and varied but all will be attractive and useful. Priced low and of size and shape suitable for packing in a suitcase for that return trip home—they will disappear quickly from the Bazaar Booths.

Items most salable are those suitable for children and grandchildren. How often they ask: “What did you bring me?” Don't forget we need surprises for boys as well as girls. And then we need thank-you gifts for friends and relatives who have made our Congress trip possible. Many Daughters will find irresistible articles for themselves at Junior Bazaars, too.

For our Congress Bazaar, Junior Committees are asked to submit their contributions already priced. Other Daughters are interested to learn just what group made each item so identify your Committee, Chapter and State on the price tags.

When your contribution is ready, ship it to Washington labeled: Junior Membership Committee Bazaar, Administration Building, 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., and the fine men in the Receiving Department will hold it ready to be unpacked as soon as the booth itself is assembled just before Congress opens. Your box should be shipped to reach Washington by April 10. Or, bring it along yourself if you're coming to Congress. (We surely do hope many Juniors will be there as Pages or Delegates.)

The success of the Congress Bazaar depends upon the skillful fingers of *your* Juniors and the volume of your contributions.

Each year the total profits have increased and this year we would like to set a goal of \$1,000.00 to be earned for our Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund from the Congress Bazaar. Won't your Junior Membership Committee make just a few more items and help us end our Junior activities for the 1957 Congress with a “GRAND NOTE” to aid our Approved Schools through the Junior-sponsored Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund?

The National Society regrets to report the death on November 5, 1956 of Mrs. Elizabeth Mount Silversteen (Joseph Simpson) of Brevard, North Carolina. Mrs. Silversteen was a member of Waightstill Avery Chapter of North Carolina; she was State Regent from 1940 to 1943 and Vice President General from 1943 to 1946.

The Editor's Corner



THIS is the time of year when everyone wishes everyone else a Happy New Year and, exhausted from the holiday activities, settles down soberly to contemplation of bills and more bills and stirs uneasily at thoughts of that dread Ogre—the Income Tax Man. It is also the special time of year when we add up our shortcomings and resolve to do just a little better.

I gave up making New Year's resolutions a long time ago. The best way, it seems to me, is to live each day as it comes in the best way possible, resolved to meet situations with courage and substance. Not forgetting, of course, to spread as much kindness among our associates as opportunity offers.

Our nice publishers, Judd & Detweiler, put out a beautiful four page pamphlet called "The Little Gazette" and in the July-August issue we quote the following:

"How do you go about making people like you? Nobody seems to have come up with a better answer to this question. than Lord Chesterfield, who, a couple of hundred years ago, told his son: 'Those whom you can make like *themselves* better will, I promise you, like *you* very well.'"

"Everybody is starved for encouragement. Under the warm sunshine of a discerning appreciation of their good qualities and talents, people blossom in a way that astonishes everyone—including them-

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Is Patriotism Wrong?

By DR. L. NELSON BELL

One of the by-products of the present "one-world" philosophy which is so popular in some quarters today is the playing down of patriotism.

Conversely we see the strange phenomenon of an over-consideration for the nationalistic feelings of others with a corresponding lack of emphasis on our own national rights and the moral duty of American citizens to be proud of and concerned for the good name and welfare of our own land.

In the July 20th issue of *U. S. News & World Report*, Robert C. Hell of our State Department calls attention to the present drive against patriotism and how it is playing directly into the hands of the enemies of our country.

No one would defend the flag-waving of those "patriots" whose chief aim seems to be the glorification of self, or the grinding of some particular axe. Such is shallow and even obnoxious.

On the other hand, every American citizen should be proud of this land in which we live and a zealous guardian of those things for which she stands. That this will at times involve a clear-cut stand for our national rights and prestige is inevitable. Such is both a duty and a privilege.

As a Roman citizen the apostle Paul found his rights disregarded in Phillippi. Did he yield to the indignities heaped upon him without protest. A reading of the incident shows that he rightly demanded an apology, and got one.

The day of the big stick and of sword-rattling may be gone but along with them has also gone a willingness to stand for rights which often involve moral principles. A firm stand and a bold assertion of national integrity has often nipped incipient trouble in the bud. It may do it again in the future.

As Americans we should be proud and thankful for our country and for our national heritage. Such patriotism is greatly needed today.

PENNSYLVANIA

the Keystone State

by Justine Boggs Walz

"FOUR-SCORE AND SEVEN YEARS AGO, our fathers brought forth upon this Continent a new Nation, conceived in liberty——." Pennsylvania was conceived in liberty, the keystone of the thirteen original Colonies. William Penn came from England in 1682. He sailed back in 1684 having organized the Province of Pennsylvania, established Courts, and mapped Philadelphia. The little Province of Pennsylvania saw many changes in history between the Founder's first visit and his death in England in 1718.

Pages of history turned until July 4, 1776 when the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia pealed forth the tidings of independence, heralding the birth of a new Nation, the United States of America. Independence Hall in Philadelphia is our shrine of liberty. Philadelphia brings to mind Betsy Ross, and the making of the first American Flag. Also Benjamin Franklin, who, walking one day with his kite during a storm, discovered electricity. Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac" and "Pennsylvania Gazette" are well known. Over two hundred years ago he founded the first hospital in America, the Pennsylvania Hospital, in Philadelphia, where thousands receive care each year. Near Philadelphia, at Valley Forge, the Memorial Chapel, the Memorial Bell Tower erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, acres of dogwood trees, Revolutionary Army huts and cannon, bring vividly to mind those brave men of Washington's Army who would not be daunted by hunger, cold, and illness. Standing on this hallowed ground as the carillon sounds the ageless hymn, "Oh God our help in ages past, our help in days to come," we recognize the Divine Force which led them to victory.

Twenty-four miles North-east of Philadelphia stands Pennsbury Manor, William Penn's restored country home. Other restorations of historical interest are Gover-



CAPITOL BUILDING
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

nor Printz Park, Essington; John Morton Homestead, Prospect Park; Daniel Boone Homestead, Baumstown; The Cloisters, Ephrata; Cornwall Furnaces, Cornwall, where cannon and cannon balls were produced for the Revolutionary Army; Fort Augusta, Sunbury; Drake Well Memorial Park, Titusville; Old Economy, Ambridge; Fort Necessity, Ligonier; and Wheatland, Lancaster, the home of James Buchanan, the 15th, and only native Pennsylvanian, elected to the Presidency of the United States. The home as now restored appears on a United States postage stamp issued

To Honor

MRS. ALLEN LANGDON BAKER

STATE REGENT of the PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Mrs. Baker is a member of the Bellefonte Chapter. In the Chapter she served as Chairman of various committees; held the offices of Corresponding Secretary, Second Vice Regent, First Vice Regent, and Regent (1947-1950).

She was a member of the State Genealogical Records Committee, 1944-1947; State Chairman of American Indians, 1950-1953; State Recording Secretary, 1953-1956.

Mrs. Baker was elected State Regent at the State Conference, November, 1955. She was installed at the 65th Continental Congress, April 1956.

In appreciation of her conscientious and loyal service in the work of the Society, the Bellefonte Chapter presents this tribute.

August 5, 1956 to mark the 100th Anniversary of the election.

Words from one of the most famous speeches in History begin this article, delivered by the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln. On November 19, 1863 his words echoed over the fields where the Battle of Gettysburg was fought from July 1st to 3rd, 1863, the turning point of the Civil War. Thousands yearly take guided tours of this great Battlefield. A quiet, peaceful farm near Gettysburg is the permanent residence of President and Mrs. Dwight David Eisenhower. We wish them many happy years together as our neighbors.

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Many thousands of Pennsylvanians have served in every War in which our Country has been engaged. Veterans of these Wars have organized patriotic groups. Patriotic hereditary organizations are active. Foremost in this group is the Pennsylvania State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, with 13,416 members in 134 Chapters. These members, working together under the capable and dedicated leadership of the State Regent, Mrs. Allen L. Baker, shall keep secure for posterity Lincoln's prophetic words of liberty: "That this Nation, under God—shall not perish from the Earth."

MRS. ALLEN LANGDON BAKER

STATE REGENT OF PENNSYLVANIA



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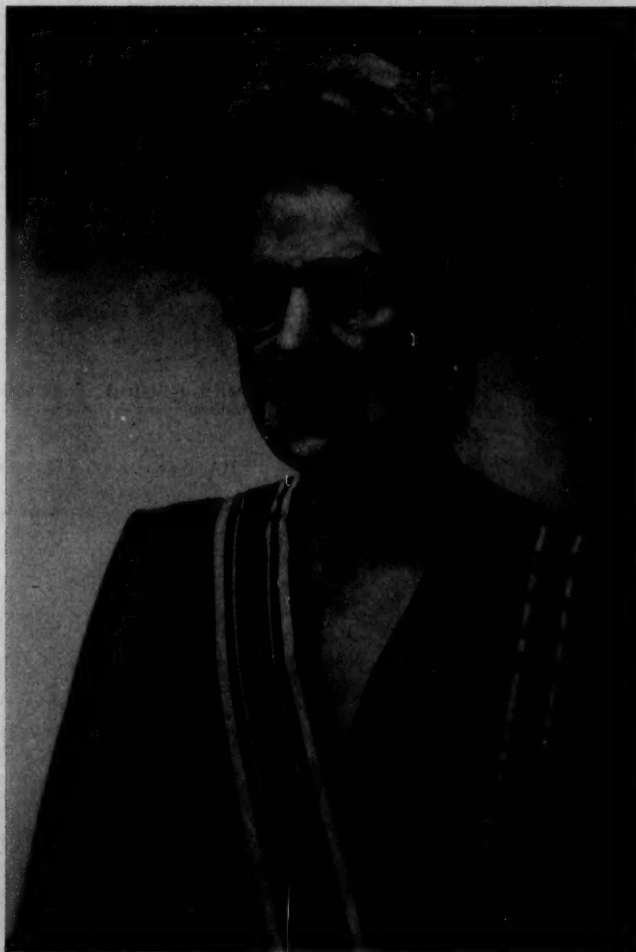
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The Regents' Club of Central Pennsylvania, Mrs. Lawrence B. Sheppard, of Hanover, President, affectionately dedicates this Page to its Founder, Mrs. Joseph G. Forney of Lancaster.

Club membership includes Regents and Past Regents of Berks County, Col. James Smith, Col. Richard McAllister, Cumberland County, Donegal, Fort Antes, Fort Augusta, Fort Lebanon, Franklin County, Gettysburg, Harrisburg Kishacoquillas, Lebanon, Lycoming, Mahanatawney, Mahantongo, Perry County, Rachel Marx Graydon, Shikelimo, Swatara Pine Ford, Warrior Run, Witness Tree, and Yorktown Chapters.

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This sun dial was found on this property at the time it was transferred to the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and is by them replaced in honor of the record of the Sixtieth Royal Americans, now the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and the Forty-second Royal Highlanders—Black Watch—regiments which held the forks of the Ohio after the surrender of the French in 1758 and which continued in the British colonial service in the country.

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Placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1916.

This inscription is preserved in remembrance of the deep interest taken by the British War Department of modern times in an effort to record the progress of humanity.

1956

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Queries

(Continued from page 46)

Their ch; Mary Hubbard; Jonathan mar. Abigail Brown; Lucy mar. Samuel Hubbard Jr. Was there any Rev. or Mayflower anc.?—Mrs. H. J. Emerson, 508 So. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.

Trout-Huffman-Garrett-Ashford—Who were pars. and gdr. pars. of Wilson Nesbit Trout b. Sept. 11, 1816 N. C. mar. 1st, Aug. 2, 1840, Emily W. Reese, b. Apr. 4, 1824 poss. in Ga. d. Sept. 16, 1851 Ga. Ch: James Redman b. Jan. 30, 1845; Christopher Columbus b. Apr. 21, 1848; Sarah F. b. May 6, 1850. From the census records all ch. b. in Ga. He moved to Clark Co. Ark. btwn. 1851-1855. Mar. 2nd time Jan. 8, 1856 Mary A. Huffman b. Apr. 8, 1831 nr. Cairo, Ill. Was Benjamin Trout, b. ca. 1776 S. C., Wilson Nesbit's father, and who was his wife? Want dates of b. mar. d. & Co. and State in which they lived. He had at least 2 bros., Gideon H. b. ca. 1811 in S. C. & Joseph Q. b. ca. 1818 in N. C.

Who were the pars. of Joseph and Jemina (Thornton) Huffman? He was b. ca. 1804 Ky. She b. ca. 1810 Tenn. They had ch: Andrew Jackson; Mary A.; Henry Clay; George Washington; Elbin; Joseph Van Buren; Daniel Webster; Francis; Grandison Lee; and John Warren. Joseph's bro. Jacob b. ca. 1801 Ky. They moved from Ky. to near Cairo, Ill. thence to Clark Co. Ark. ca. 1832.

Was Thomas Lucas and Susan/Susannah (Simpson) Garrett of Fairfax Co. Va. and Cas-

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well Co. N. C. the pars. of Vincent Garrett, my grdfa.? Vincent b. Feb. 1, 1818 in N. C. or Tenn. mar. Feb. 9, 1841 Mary Jane Tanner b. Dec. 23, 1825 N. C. They were living in Haywood Co. Tenn. 1860-1870, moved Clark Co. Ark. ca. 1873.

Want dates pars. and grdps. of John and Annie (Jones) Ashford of Ala. They had ch: Martha R.; Annie b. May 15, 1840 Ala.; Jackson b. ca. Jan. 1, 1851 (It has been said Annie Jones 1st mar. a Fisher/Fischer and had ch. by this mar.) They moved to Tenn. Shelby Co. or Fayette Co. on or about time of Civil War.—Jessie M. Ashford, 1819 G St. N. W. Washington 6, D. C.

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Lewis and Clark

(Continued from page 17)

fright and horror of her capture, the brutality to which she, a little girl slave, had been subjected; even the birth of her baby had been accompanied with great travail—a consequence rare among Indian women. Within her sixteen years were compressed the sorrows of a long life. Two days before, the lascivious Charbonneau, thirty years her senior, had beaten her. True, Clark had interceded and severely reprimanded him. These white men had

shown her a quality of kindness common enough in their attitude towards white women, yet unknown to her and not to be known again after she parted with them. It would seem natural then, as interpreting the words of friendship coming from them, she would choose those which emphasized, perhaps glorified their promises and tell, from her own experience, of the nature of these men.

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(Continued on page 74)

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Mrs. Irwin Fisher
Miss Martha Hunter McInnes
Miss Emeline Henry Hooven
Miss Mary T. McInnes
Mrs. J. Ambler Williams
Miss Blanche Elizabeth Brunner

REGENTS

Lewis and Clark

(Continued from page 72)

fishing was of the most primitive, even among Indians. They were the hapless prey of stronger nations, but they had good horses. The securing of them was not accomplished easily. But after much bartering and secret anxiety on the part of the Captains over the indecision of the Indians, the necessary horses and a guide were at last secured for their trip over the mountains.

HONORING

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Kittanning Chapter**

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|--------------------------|-----------|
| *Mrs. James M. Painter | 1918-1921 |
| <i>Organizing Regent</i> | |
| *Mrs. Harry A. Heilman | 1921-1922 |
| *Mrs. Willis D. Patton | 1922-1925 |
| Mrs. Karl Core | 1925-1927 |
| *Mrs. George Ross | 1927-1928 |
| Mrs. Harry E. Ellermeyer | 1928-1931 |
| *Mrs. Neale Heilman | 1931-1934 |
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| Miss Margaret McKee | 1937-1940 |
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| Mrs. John R. Long | 1943-1946 |
| Mrs. Andrew C. Wallwork | 1946-1949 |
| Miss Lenore R. Colwell | 1949-1953 |
| Mrs. Henry Clay Goode | 1953-1956 |

* (deceased)

*Watchful Spirit of the unknown trails, be
Thou the guide of these thy resolute
children;*

*O'er rivers sown with towering, jagged
rocks 'round which the boiling waters
whirl;*

*Through forests deep and on paths so
steep and wild and mind retreats;*

*In hunger's goad, fatigue and among un-
familiar tribes*

*Oh, Spirit of the unknown trails, be Thou
their guide.*

Footnote. All Quotations from Lewis and Clark Journals, except Isaiah 52-7.

A Treasure in Copper

by Mrs. Oram G. Muir

Utah State Advertising Chairman

A PROLOGUE of this article might well start with the words "Progress and American Ingenuity," for it is such that makes it possible.

Bingham Canyon, commands a unique position in the copper world. The history of its various stages of development, from the day the first mineral was found in its hills until the present time, reads like a fairytale. It would require many volumes to cover its fifty years of existence. It has attained the distinction of being the greatest copper tonnage camp in the world.

The town itself lies approximately 28 miles southwest of Salt Lake City. It nestles deep in the heart of the Oquirrh mountain range, better than six thousand feet above sea level. Lofty mountains tower hundreds of feet on all sides of the town. Atop these mountains, one may see the towers and spires of Salt Lake City, and in the distance the wondrous snow-capped peaks of the Wasatch Mountains, to the east and sweeping southward the beautiful Salt Lake valley, westward the Great Salt Lake with its high salt content.

One has the impression that the mine with its many miles of railroad track winding around each side of the canyon completely surrounds this very narrow town. The single street meanders up the canyon, framed by wooden houses and business buildings. Dwellings rise abruptly from the street, any frontage is well utilized with small patches of lawn and flowers, the back yard is the steep incline of a mountain with its overhanging cliffs and cribbings built to hold back the loose rock and gravel, which may in times of heavy rain cause much damage.

What was once a typical rip-roaring mining camp with its killings, gamblings, and many saloons, is now a quiet, peaceful little family town. The town is proud of the fact there is so little trouble for the Police Department, with the exception of traffic, which is no small problem, espe-



cially at mid-afternoon. When the shift changes, added to this is the incoming tourist traffic aimed at getting to the mine in time to view the blasting at the mine, which takes place at three forty-five. We are also proud there is no serious juvenile delinquency.

It was in 1906, when the first steam shovel started work converting to open cut operation. Three years later the combined efforts of all steam shovels was 16,000 tons per day, which somewhat differs from the present day production.

Daniel C. Jackling is thought of as the father of the Utah Copper Company, as it was his foresight and ingenuity which started this mass mining method. He was

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met with disapproval and ridiculed by many leading mining men. However it took several years for his unique idea to take hold, finally in 1903, he found financial backing. Thus the Utah Copper was founded.

A mountain has been slowly chewed away by this mammoth copper mine, with its giant electric shovels each capable of loading 6,300 tons of ore or 5,000 tons of waste per eight hour shift. Mining more than 1½ billion tons of ore and waste has left a huge amphitheatre-like pit, which resembles an enormous football stadium.

Its sides are cut into levels fifty and seventy feet in height and about sixty-five feet in width. There are twenty-two levels on the west side and fifteen on the east side of the mine also twelve sub-levels covering an operating area of 972 acres. About 163,000 tons of waste is moved daily and an average of 90,000 tons of ore per day.

The low grade ore contains on an average-copper-82/100ths of 1 per cent, molybdenite-6/100ths of 1 per cent, silver-109/1,000ths of one ounce per ton, gold 17/1,000ths of one ounce per ton. The

mine uses a tremendous amount of equipment.

It is an awe-inspiring sight to gaze down into this vast man-made bowl, to view the blasting,—a mighty roar—the earth trembles and an avalanche starts rumbling and cascading to the level below. Seeing all this, one feels it is truly one of the wonders of the world.

Hillside School for Boys

"Hillside School for Boys is in Massachusetts. This is our only approved school that is entirely 'boyish' in nature. Most of these boys come from broken homes and their need for schooling, for board and room is great. The need for funds for a new school building is paramount."—Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, National Chairman of Approved Schools—Proceedings of 1955.



A Utah Wonder

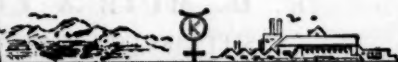
Pictured above is the world-famed Bingham Mine of the Utah Copper Division of Kennecott Copper Corporation, located in Bingham Canyon, Utah. As the largest open cut copper mine in the world, the Bingham Mine is an engineering achievement as well as a tourist attraction.

Since operations began in August, 1904, more than a billion and a half tons of material has been removed from the mine, which has resulted in the production of six and a quarter million tons of copper. Normally the mine provides about 25% of the newly mined copper in the United States and approximately 10% of the free world's reported primary production.

Kennecott employs 6650 men and women in Utah. In 1955 its expenses for payrolls, taxes, supplies and services exceeded \$133,000,000, an indication of the part played by the company in the economic life of Utah.

Kennecott's mining, milling, and refining operations in Utah produce benefits typical of those provided by all businesses operating under the American free enterprise system established by our founding fathers.

**Utah Copper
Division**



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to D. A. R.*

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Gem of the Mountains, Idaho

by Ruth Gipson Plowhead

Historian Pocahontas Chapter, D.A.R.

IDAHO CITIZENS claim unexcelled climate, unexcelled scenery, unexcelled diversity of agricultural and horticultural products, unexcelled recreational and educational facilities, and lastly, unexcelled stretches of sagebrush desert.

Some scoff at the desert, but to me, an *almost* native Idahoan, there is nothing more thrilling than to drive through miles of greygreen sagebrush. I agree with the author who said that this haunting, pungent, spicy fragrance casts a spell more potent than that of the ancient sorceress. You never forget it.

Then you come upon a fertile valley or bench, made intensely green from our many rivers and reservoirs, and your mind goes back to that gloomy prophecy, made more than 150 years ago by Washington Irving in the book "Astoria" about these deserts. To quote: "It is to be feared that a large part of this wilderness will be a lawless interval between the abodes of civilization, like the wastes of the ocean and the deserts of Arabia." This would be caused not only by the lack of water, but *also by the rarity of the atmosphere, which would prevent vegetation from ever growing.*

Could you be here, Mr. Irving, I would like to take you on a tour of Idaho, and then I'd say: "Eat your words, Mr. Irving," or better still, "Eat of the bounty of this land."

We'd wander through waist high fields of alfalfa; huge patches of corn. Idaho produces 85% of all the sweet corn seed used throughout the nation. The Crookham Seed Company of Canyon County produces more hybrid seed corn and onion seed than any state, and 50% of all the carrot seed used in the United States.

As to potatoes, we are running a close second to Maine. Our estimate for this year is almost 36,000,000 cwt., and with the Aberdeen-Blackfoot areas now under irrigation we may well be first.

Simplot's Dehydration and Canning Plant is the largest in the world in producing dehydrated and frozen potatoes, instant potatoes, and onion flakes. His Pocatello plant, which produces elemental phosphorus, of Westvaco, is still the second largest single producing plant in the world.

We are a sheep raising state and have cattle on a thousand hills. We are in the top third among states in dairying, and Caldwell has the largest co-operative creamery west of the Mississippi. Hogs are widely raised.

Idaho is third in the nation in the production of sugar beets and there are six factories in Idaho processing the 1,000,000 tons of this year's production.

Hop growing is now one of the newer industries, and the estimate for this year is 3,600,000 pounds. We have Idaho Egg Producers, and Co-operative Marketing Association, and the Meat packers Association. Our fruit growing entitles us to be ranked among the top 100 counties in the United States. We have peaches, pears, cherries, prunes, plums, and many varieties of berries. Peas, canned and dried, are a major crop.

But enough of foods; man does not live by bread alone. Mr. Irving must see some of our other great industries such as mining and lumbering. Coeur d'Alene, the largest city in North Idaho, is a great mining area. It has many forests adjacent, and its large Lake Coeur d'Alene is used by the Lafferty Transportation Company to ship out lumber on powerful tug boats.

Kellogg, near Coeur d'Alene, is the home of the famous Bunker Hill Mining Company. It has vast mineral resources.

Lewiston, at the confluence of the Clearwater and Snake rivers, is also noted for its lumber industry, the Weyhauser mills being there. It is the largest shopping center between Spokane and Walla Walla, and is known as "The breadbasket of the

Nation," on account of the amount of wheat raised on the Camas Prairies.

As to lumbering, Idaho has 11,000,000 acres of commercial forest land, and a number of large lumber mills, including Hoff Lumber Company, a number of Boise-Payette mills, The Potlatch, Browns Tie and Lumber Co., Pack River Lumber Co., Simplots, Macgregor-Triangle Co., and others.

There are more than 2000 lakes in Idaho. A number of the larger have fine lodges and cabins on their banks, and provide many recreational facilities, such as fishing, boating, water-skiing, and swimming. In Lake Pend o'Reille in North Idaho, are found the world's largest rainbow trout. Payette Lakes, supposedly bottomless and the home of the famous Sea Serpent, are well known.

The most famed resort is Sun Valley, near Ketchum, built and promoted by the Union Pacific Railway and Averill Harriman of New York. It is a summer and winter resort. There are Sun Valley Lodge and Challenger Inn, with a background of 9200-foot Baldy Mountain. You may ski in winter and at the same time of year may swim in their turquoise natural hot water pool. Ice skating may be had the whole year found on their artificial pond.

Now, Mr. Irving, suppose we fly over Hell's Canyon, the deepest in the United States, and over the primitive area, where parties go on pack horses to hunt deer, elk, bear and other animals. We also might fly over the Sawtooth Range or the Seven Devils mountains.

Boise, the capital city of Idaho, is known as Boise, the Beautiful, the friendly city. It has the unusual distinction of having natural hot water for heating, and is the home of the world-wide known Morrison-Knudsen Construction Company.

Idaho Falls is the headquarters city for Idaho Operation Office U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. It has many industries and is within three hours drive of Yellowstone National Park, Grand Teton National Park, Sun Valley, the famous Ice Caves, and The Craters of the Moon. Twin Falls is in the heart of the Magic Valley, another bread-basket of the West, and is near the picturesque Shoshone Falls.

(Continued on page 86)



Mrs. Bertrice Hobart Steely

is honored by

WYETH CHAPTER, D.A.R., Pocatello, Idaho, having joined Wyeth in 1915, she is our only Honorary Charter Member, a continuous member of D.A.R. since 1902, having transferred from Denver, Colorado.

TWIN FALLS CHAPTER, D. A. R.
Twin Falls, Idaho

Greetings
ELIZA SPALDING CHAPTER, D. A. R.
Moscow, Idaho

Idaho Pocahontas Chapter, Caldwell, Idaho

Honor Charter Members
RUTH GIPSON PLOWHEAD
ELIZABETH BEERS WHEELER

OLD FORT HALL CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Blackfoot and Idaho Falls
Idaho

PIONEER CHAPTER, D.A.R.

Boise, Idaho
Organized in 1908
Proudly Dedicates
This Space to its
Charter Members

Mary Lash (Mrs. H. D.) Pope
Grace Wyman (Mrs. Bradley) Sheppard
Edith G. (Mrs.) Erwin

The Frontispiece is a morning scene at Sun Valley, Idaho—Just before the skiers arrive at the ski meeting place (center) to board the busses for the many slopes surrounding the Union Pacific resort, a blanket of newly-fallen snow covers the valley and Baldy Mountain (in background). In center background is the Sun Valley Lodge, and the Challenger Inn warm-water pool in foreground. (Photo on page 2)

Louisiana

by G. C. Koffman

President of North Louisiana Historical Society

LOUISIANA, the hospitable queen of the South, with her evergreen shores, her cultivated lands, her picturesque homes, her innumerable industries, her natural resources, all assure us that she is a state of many contrasts. Drowsy with the perfume of orange blossoms, and thrilled with the fantastic music of mocking birds, its tropical scenery with its lavish beauty has often proved an inspiration to poets. Known as the Creole state, it has also been given the nickname of the Pelican State. Strange to say, many natives of Louisiana are not yet aware of its beauty. Often they are brought to a realization of its charms by visitors' ecstatic admiration of blossoming magnolias, moss draped live oaks, and acres of wild Iris and shimmer-water hyacinths.

As to its early history, we are uncertain whether Alvarez de Pineda, a Spanish explorer, entered the mouth of the Mississippi on his voyage in 1539. But we do know that after the death of DeSoto in 1541, his men explored the lower reaches of the Mississippi. Some think that DeSoto himself may have entered the borders of the present state of Louisiana and that he was buried in the Mississippi where it takes the waters of the Red. LaSalle came down from the North later and took possession in the name of France and gave the new possession the name of Louisiana in honor of his king, Louis XIV. Since he failed to make a settlement, d'Iberville was chosen to lead another colony and he built a fort, Fort Maurepas, near the present site of Biloxi, and this was the earliest settlement in what is now the state of Louisiana. This was in 1699. Because of the financial drain on the crown, Antoine Crozat, a merchant from Paris, was given a private grant from the king to the new possessions. But for a like reason, this merchant parted with it to the so-called "Western Company," organized by John Law.

In 1733 the province reverted to the crown. Cotton culture began in 1740, and sugar cane was successfully introduced from Santo Domingo by the Jesuits in 1751, but it was years later before means were found to crystallize sugar. During this same period, many Acadians, exiled from Nova Scotia (Acadia) settled in Louisiana. Still a heavy expense to France, the colony was, by the Treaty of Paris in 1762, ceded to Spain, that part of the territory west of the Mississippi river, and by the same treaty that portion east of the river was ceded to Great Britain.

In 1800 Napoleon obtained back from Spain the ceded territory and 1803 sold it to the United States for \$15,000,000. In 1804 this territory west of the river was organized as the territory of Orleans. In 1812, the territory of Orleans, increased by the region east of the river was admitted to the Union, and thus the territory of Orleans became the state of Louisiana. First New Orleans was the Capital, 1812 to 1825. From 1825 to 1831 Donaldsonville was the nominal capital. New Orleans again served as the capital from 1831 to 1849. Baton Rouge then claimed the honor until 1864. For some time after this, government was administered from Shreveport, but later 1882 Baton Rouge reclaimed the title and held it since that date.

Louisiana passed the ordinance of secession on December 23, 1860 and in 1861 it ratified the Confederate constitution. New Orleans was occupied by Union Forces in May 1862 and a military government was established. During the period of reconstruction, the state was the scene of long continued struggles in which bloodshed was frequent. "Carpetbaggers" and "Scalawags" were at their worst in Louisiana, and not until 1877 was peace restored between the radicals and the Southern Whites. The negro was enfranchised in 1868 and the fourteenth

(Continued on page 90)

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Mansfield, Louisiana



Mrs. William E. Hicks, of Shreveport, Louisiana state regent, is shown at the annual luncheon of Fort Miro Chapter, Monroe, Louisiana, and Abram Morehouse Chapter, Mer Rouge, Louisiana. With her are Mr. George T. Madison, of Bastrop, left, who received the outstanding citizen certificate awarded by the Abram Morehouse Chapter, and Mr. E. L. Neville, of Monroe, who received Fort Miro's outstanding citizen certificate.

This page is through the courtesy of:

Northeast Louisiana State College, Monroe, which this year is celebrating her silver anniversary. Since the opening as a junior college in 1931 with an enrollment of 416 students, the institution has expanded to senior-college status and a student body of over 1800.

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Greetings from
AVOUELLES CHAPTER, D. A. R.
BUNKIE, LOUISIANA

Greetings from
CADDO CHAPTER, D. A. R.
SHREVEPORT, LA.

Harriet D. Quealy, the author of Christmas Canticle in our December issue, is Mrs. Lot D. Quealy of Methuen, Mass. She is State Vice Chairman of Radio and Television. She has done many patriotic programs on the radio, some of which are on file in our Program Committee files. She is a member of Betsy Ross Chapter D.A.R., and is well known for her writings and radio work.

Chapters Please Note

Through an error in printing in the November issue, the Otto Svendsen ad of the D.A.R. Seal-Plaque stated in the last line that chapters could save \$6.59—this should have read \$6.50.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.



DOROTHY Q. CHAPTER HOUSE WELCOMES YOU

The Dorothy Q. D.A.R. Home was bought in 1926. This home is a memorial to Col. Isaac C. Elston's pioneer family. This D.A.R. Home insures the city and county a patriotic and civic center for meetings of groups promoting high ideals.

We honor our gracious Regent Marian Thompson of Dorothy Q. Chapter for her untiring effort in achieving an outstanding organization. We dedicate this page to her.



GEN. LEW WALLACE STUDY

Wallace Study was built in 1896 by General Lew Wallace, author of Ben Hur. It is now owned by the city and open to the public. It houses the relics, manuscripts and historic treasures relating to his life. The bronze statue on the grounds is a facsimile of his statue in the Hall of Fame in Washington, D. C.



HISTORIC LANE PLACE

The city of Crawfordsville owns Lane Place, the home of Henry S. Lane, political leader, statesman, orator and Governor of Indiana. This beautiful mansion was built in 1846. It is supervised by the Montgomery County Historical Society and has been preserved with original furnishings as a museum of the Civil War era. It is open to the public.

This Page Courtesy of

CRAWFORDSVILLE JOURNAL - REVIEW

BEN HUR LIFE ASSOCIATION FIRST NATIONAL BANK & TRUST CO.

ELSTON BANK & TRUST CO. UNION SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

Here and There

Owahgena Chapter of Cazenovia, N. Y. has a 95-year-old member, Mrs. Horace Kellogg Smith. Her great-grandfather, David Case, then in his late eighties in 1802 plodded from Simsbury, Conn. to Nelson, N. Y. to join his brother Joseph. The next year he returned home, sold his farm, married his sweetheart, Laura Nearing, and in February 1804 took her to Cazenovia, the trip taking 14 days. Mrs. Smith was 11 years old when her great-grandfather died at 94 and she recalls many tales of our early history which she learned at his knee.

Mrs. George Hughes, regent of **Boston Tea Party Chapter** in Boston, Mass. is busily promoting a Pops night on May 6. After the Boston Symphony season ends, a considerable number of the orchestra under the baton of Arthur Fiedler continues as the Boston Pops Orchestra now in its 72nd season. Seats on the main floor of famous Symphony Hall are supplanted by tables and chairs and benefit nights are sponsored by many organizations in and around Boston. The State Vice Regent, Mrs. Willard F. Richards and Mrs. James J. Hepburn, Vice President General, both ex-regents, will have tables. Mr. and Mrs. John K. Whittemore of Hillside School for Boys will attend and Miss Gertrude Mac Peek, Editor of the D.A.R. Magazine will be at her usual table. This is a night of real pleasure for Massachusetts Daughters.

Loup Valley Chapter of Loup City, Neb. has a junior member, Kathleen Lang who served as a page at Congress in April for the first time. A teacher in Missouri Valley, Iowa, Miss Lang was one of sixteen Nebraska and Iowa girls invited to participate in the coronation and ball in October given by the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben at Omaha.

The Virginia Daughters are still using a gavel made of wood from Monticello given in 1907 by Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, then State Regent. (Va. D.A.R. News-Bulletin).

In our November issue, in the biography of Mrs. Willard Rice among the

National Chairmen, there was a slight omission which we wish to correct. Mrs. Rice is State Chairman of Resolutions, D.A.C. not D.A.R.

Amelia Earhart's sister, Mrs. Albert Morrissey is regent of Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter in Massachusetts and teaches history in high school. Mrs. Morrissey flew on October 24 to Germany to attend the dedication of the newly built Amelia Earhart Hotel in Weisbaden. In July the Army asked permission of Mrs. Amy Otis Earhart to name the hotel for her daughter and asked that a member of the family be present.

Women are to have their own Who's Who. Marquis of Chicago is joining with Radcliffe College in unearthing the names of women who are of reference interest because of achievement and high position as women. Once the name finding job is completed, then comes the bigger one of obtaining biographical material from the women selected. The volume is expected to run about 20,000 entries and will be ready in 1958, retailing at about \$25. We hope many D.A.R. members will be included in the volume.

Idaho

(Continued from page 80)

Idaho has a population of about 600,000 people, and an area of 84,000 square miles, and altitudes and climates to suit all. We welcome newcomers.

We have eleven active chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Our State Regent, Mrs. Raleigh Albright, has served in the State Legislature, and has done splendid work for the Nez Perce Indians in North Idaho.

Mr. Irving loves books and writing. Perhaps by now he will be ready to write a revised book on this desert country. If so, he might persuade The Caxton Printers, largest book publishing company west of the Mississippi, to produce it for him in one of the beautiful hand-made editions for which they are famous.

By now, we are convinced that Mr. Irving will agree with us when we paraphrase the saying about the strawberry and amend it to "God probably could have made a better state than Idaho, but he never has."

Honoring

MRS. LEN YOUNG SMITH

**STATE CHAIRMAN
APPROVED SCHOOLS**



FORT DEARBORN CHAPTER

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

Regent 1949-1951

State Recording Secretary 1953-1955



GREETINGS FROM D.A.R. IN OREGON

CHAPTERS

ASTORIA
 BELLE PASSI
 BEND
 CHAMPOEG
 CHEMEKETA
 COOS BAY
 CRATER LAKE
 DAVID HILL
 DES CHUTES
 EULALONA
 GRANDE RONDE
 LAKE VIEW
 LINN
 MALHEUR
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 UMPQUA
 WAHKEENA
 WAUNA
 WILLAMETTE
 WINEMA
 YAMHILL

* Underlined cities have D.A.R. Chapters

The Oregon Country

by Mrs. Ferd E. Epton

D.A.R. Magazine Advertising Chairman, Oregon

OREGON is a land of dramatic contrasts where nature is generous in the extreme, providing within its boundaries snow capped peaks, extensive plains, Paul Bunyan forests, mighty rivers and rushing mountain streams well stocked with fish. Wild life, both large and small, roam the plains and forests in a climate that is ideal for abundant living. Income is derived from a wide variety of sources such as fruits and vegetables, wheat and seed crops, cattle, sheep and other livestock, timber, mining, fishing, dairying and cheesemaking and manufacturing with cheap Columbia River electricity.

Rugged pioneers settled the Oregon Territory which originally comprised the States which are now Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and parts of Montana and Wyoming. Before this region became the Territory of Oregon by an act of Congress on August 14, 1848, four nations had laid claim to the area. In 1579 Francis Drake sailed along the Pacific coast as far as the 43 latitude. He took possession in the name of Queen Elizabeth. Between this date and 1774, the coast was visited by a number of Spanish explorers but Spain allowed her claim to lapse. France claimed title by virtue of the voyages of the French navigator Laperouse in 1786 and the United States became a claimant through the explorations of John Kendrick and Robert Gray 1788-1792. The American claim was strengthened by the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, which included the French title.

Soon England and the U. S. through the inland fur trade developed trading posts and both nations were strong bidders for the territory. In 1804-05 the Lewis and Clark Expedition, sent by the U. S. Government, blazed a trail of 2000 miles up the Missouri River to its source and down the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean. These pathfinders of the Great Northwest helped establish the claim of the U. S. In 1807 David Thompson began setting



Oregon State Highway Department Photo

OREGON'S CAPITOL AT SALEM

up a group of trading posts for the Canadian North West Company in the region east of the upper Columbia; and in 1811 the partners of John Jacob Astor raised the American flag over a stockaded post named Astoria near the mouth of the Columbia. Thus Great Britain and the U. S. each had claims to the Oregon Country based on discovery, exploration, and settlement. Hudson's Bay Company dominated the region for a number of years.

Dr. John McLoughlin, for a fifth of a century the patriarch of Oregon, as Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company exerted a great influence over the territory and during his administration, 1824 to 1845, there were few Indian outbreaks and businesses developed rapidly. The McLoughlin House was established as a National Historic site in 1941 and the D.A.R. of Oregon participate in this project.

"Champooick" was the site of the first warehouse of the Hudson's Bay Company south of Oregon City. Because of its accessibility by land and water it was chosen as the meeting place to consider a provisional government. Since 1830 American immigrants began to enter the region in considerable numbers and the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the

U. S. to the Oregon region threatened to lead to serious consequences.

May 2, 1843 about an equal number of American and British citizens met at Champooick, now called Champoege and by a slim margin (some say 52 to 50) voted for a definite government which was the beginning of the first provisional government on the Pacific Coast. Francis X. Matthieu, a Canadian, has been credited with changing his vote and casting it with the United States which is a good story though it has not been authenticated. In 1846, by treaty, the boundary between British and American possessions in the Northwest was established at the forty-ninth parallel; Oregon Territory was organized in 1859 as the 33rd State of the Union.

Champoege was established as a post-office July 10, 1851 with Robert Newell as Postmaster. The name was changed to Newellsville August 2, 1864 but changed back to Champoege May 24, 1880. The site of the Champoege meeting is now owned by the State of Oregon and operated as a state park. The D.A.R. erected and own a Mother's Memorial log cabin and caretakers cottage in this park where they have gathered a fine display of early American items.

Near this historic spot the D.A.R. have renovated the Robert Newell house which was the only dwelling to survive the Willamette flood of 1881. An article about this extensive project by Miss Maud Mattley appeared in the November 1955 issue of the D.A.R. Magazine. Each year a Country Fair is held by the D.A.R. at Champoege to help finance their historic activities.

In the southern Oregon city of Lakeview is located another fine and exceptional museum which has over 3000 historically interesting items on display and catalogued. Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Schminck have willed their museum to the D.A.R. and also have provided for permanent maintenance of this treasurehouse. Last year Mrs. Albert Powers purchased a valuable collection of artifacts for the museum which was described in the local paper: "Important new discoveries about Lake County cave dwellers of several thousand years ago have been turned up by two Lakeview boys. Beneath several feet of dust in caves in the Chewaucan Valley,

the boys found many items of twine, matting, bones, rope, basketery, and arrowheads * * * Large pieces of tule matting were found, as were pieces of willow baskets."

Oregon State Capitol has a series of murals which tell the vivid Oregon story. The great migration of 1843 depicted with a wagon train resting at The Dalles before beginning the last miles of the long Oregon Trail trek to the Willamette Valley; on the wall of the capitol rotunda Lewis and Clark are shown portaging the Celilo falls; historic 1843 meeting of trappers and settlers at Champoege, Captain Robert Gray and party in 1792 as they discovered the mouth of the Columbia (River of the West); Dr. John McLoughlin at Fort Vancouver welcoming Mrs. Narcissa Whitman and Mrs. Eliza Spaulding, first women to cross country to Oregon, in 1836; Salem, March 17, 1859 when news arrived by horseback messenger that Oregon was admitted to the union over one month earlier.

The history of Oregon is a chronicle of wars and political events, Mountain Men, beautiful women, trappers, statesmen and all rugged individualists.

Louisiana

(Continued from page 81)

Amendment to the Federal Constitution was ratified. Real progress began in the state in the twentieth century, with the discovery of oil and sulphur. The state now leads all the states of the Union in the production of rice and sugar cane, while cotton is by far the most important crop.

During its history the state has suffered from excessive floods. In 1927 levees broke flooding the fertile and prosperous river basins, but a comprehensive program costing millions of dollars is now designed to put an end to the menace of floods in the lower Mississippi valley. This is done by controlled spillways.

Louisiana is governed by a constitution adopted in 1921. This is the tenth constitution the state has had since its admission to the Union in 1812 because it has many political institutions and provisions that differ from those of other states.

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Are YOU prompt in sending in your renewal to the D.A.R. Magazine?

The Flags of Alabama

(Continued from page 22)

gard and reverence for his country. Indifference to one's flag encourages indifference to one's country. It seems that there might be a connection here with the subject of National Defense, and that there is room for a more serious attitude concerning the ways in which our national emblem is used, or misused, and in its display. It being one of the purposes of the D.A.R. to promote attention to and the spread of this information, let us first learn these rules of respect for our flag ourselves, and carry within ourselves the consciousness of their importance, and then pass it on to others.

Ladies of the White House

(Continued from page 11)

At the Inaugural Ball, Mrs. Lincoln looked sweet and demure in a new gown fashioned by her ex-slave and companion, Elizabeth Keckley, turned modiste. The gown was brilliant magenta-rose-sort of an antique moire, and she wore pearl necklace, ear rings, and bracelet with it. She wore white japonicas in her hair in preference to jewels, and carried a tight little

bouquet in her hands. The skirt of her dress was elaborately decorated with ribbons and ruffles.

Short, plump, child-faced Mrs. Lincoln in an attempt to gain social prestige in Washington Society, plunged into a clothes buying orgy, and at the end of his first term of office, unknown to him, she owed \$27,000 for clothes.

When General Grant visited them at "The White House," Mrs. Lincoln was looking her best in a gown of heavy purple brocade richly trimmed with black velvet, an exquisite black lace shawl, and the last word in correct headdress, gloves, and jewels.

After the assassination of Lincoln on Good Friday, April 14, 1865, Mrs. Lincoln moved to Chicago, took up spiritualism, and being bankrupt, sold her clothing at auction in New York in 1867. Eighteen of her dresses were displayed on Broadway. A bolt of point lace inventories at \$4,000, a point lace shawl at \$2,000, a camel's hair shawl at \$1,500, a point lace parasol cover at \$250, and a handkerchief at \$80. Only a few articles were sold, and costs were \$800.

(To be continued)

Greetings from Biloxi Chapter, Biloxi, Mississippi

The Chapter Wishes to Gratefully Acknowledge the Following Sponsors:

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Let's Finish the Job

(Continued from page 23)

ation in your community, ask them how you can help in the other ways in the unfinished fight against polio. Briefly stated, the job for 1957 is this: To help those people for whom the Salk vaccine came too late to make the most of their lives, despite polio. Each National Foundation Chapter will carefully study what is needed to help these patients physically, economically, socially. The money needed by the 1957 March of Dimes—\$46,900,000—will go for this goal and for the other two March of Dimes programs, research and professional education.

In the past years, the March of Dimes job that took priority was meeting the first emergency of polio and the tragic period just after hospitalization. Now there is a real opportunity to make the lives thus saved worth living.

The devoted efforts of Daughters of the American Revolution in communities all over the country have meant so much to the March of Dimes. Clubwomen have taken the lead in Mothers' March planning and have helped collect dimes and dollars which have opened new lives for many polio

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Searches in
PITTSYLVANIA AND
ADJOINING COUNTIES

Elijah T. Sutherland
Airport Drive, Danville, Virginia

patients. But the polio war is not yet finished, and we again ask your help.

As a concerned and dependable volunteer, you can aid a human being to bridge the vast gulf between disability and a constructive, useful life. You have it in your power to give color and meaning to another person's existence. Won't you use that power—and, in so doing, enrich your own life? Won't you get in touch with your Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis today?

BILOXI BECKONS

Eight flags have flown over Biloxi, the birthplace and historical center of Mississippi. Our city was founded in 1699 and on three occasions Biloxi was the capital of the vast French Province of Louisiana extending from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada.



Biloxi on the Gulf Coast of Mississippi has been under eight flags. Founded by the French in 1699, the City has numerous historical points of interest including the stately lighthouse in the background, which was built in 1849. The flags are from left to right: French, English, West Florida Republic, Mississippi Magnolia State, United States, Confederate States, Mississippi State, and Spanish.

—Photograph by Anthony V. Ragusin

There are numerous points of interest including the last home of Jefferson Davis, "Beauvoir"; and the famous lighthouse. For sixty-two years women keepers, mother—and later daughter, maintained this spotless and beautiful lighthouse which is opposite the Biloxi Chamber of Commerce building on West Beach Boulevard—U. S. Highway No. 90.

Nine hundred boats are employed in the picturesque Biloxi shrimp and oyster industry and visitors are welcome to visit and make photographs. Shrimp boats are always coming—

Biloxi is a year-round resort and convention center with unlimited accommodations. Prices are reasonable and rates are never raised in any season. You will enjoy Biloxi either for rest or relaxation—fishing, sailing, and golf are among the outdoor attractions.

Biloxi is the home of Keesler Air Force Base, the largest educational institution in the entire South. Here officers and airmen learn the intricacies of radar and other fields of electronics. Visitors are welcome to drive into Keesler, which is located in the northwest sector of the Biloxi peninsula.

A show place of the Mississippi Gulf Coast is the U. S. Veterans Administration Center of Biloxi fronting the historic Back Bay. The center occupies 700 acres of wooded land of magnolias, moss-draped oaks and lofty pines. Flowers and shrubbery make this Center a show place of the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

The 80,000 people of the Biloxi area extend you a welcome to spend your vacation with us. For general literature and lists of hotels and motor courts, write the:

THE FIRST BANK OF BILOXI

THE PEOPLES BANK OF BILOXI

**BILOXI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
P. O. BOX 905
BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI**

National Defense

(Continued from page 32)

slavement in any form. By doing this, we could give hope to all enslaved and half free peoples and could encourage them to resist further oppression. If the rebellious spirit among the satellites were to be encouraged by the United States, instead of the moral and economic assistance we now give Russia through our recognition of her government and through trade, the Soviets would lose much of their present power.

In time, we should be able to establish a framework for economical and political collaboration between free peoples, in which each nation could better its own position by its own efforts, rather than to submit to the domination of one of the great powers. Leadership of free peoples is our logical role, rather than our present appeasement and open collaboration with Russia, her satellites and the rising group of neutrals. So long as we are a member of the United Nations, we will of necessity, assist Russia in her expansion of power. The first step toward resisting her expansion and helping others to save themselves, is to leave the United Nations to Russia who conceived and created it for her own evil purposes.

Comments By Our Senate Chaplain

The Evening Star, Washington, D. C., October 9, 1956, reported some observations on the lands across the Pacific by Senate Chaplain Dr. Frederick Brown Harris. Dr. Harris had recently returned after a nine-week tour of the Far East, as a special ambassador to the inauguration of Korean President Syngman Rhee. The following are excerpts:

"I don't think it's possible to say which way the Japanese people will go," Dr. Harris observed. "There is considerable resentment against the United States—the resentment we have heard about in many reports—and some elements still believe Japan should dominate Asia."

Dr. Harris said the trip had strengthened his conviction that the United States should never recognize Red China and should resist U. N. recognition of "this murderous regime."

"Chinese friends I met on the trip told me of the hate being preached and drilled into the children in Red China," he said. "Children are taught to hate the United States and are given toy weapons to shoot at their enemies."

Dr. Harris said United States or U. N. recognition of Red China would be a "Disasterous defeat for the free world . . . and a major triumph for atheistic communism."

Dollars for Defense

Your "Dollars for Defense" permits us to grant requests for informative literature from those who cannot afford to purchase it. Many school teachers and children have expressed appreciation for the privilege of distributing it. Your contribution is a very real service.

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Pennsylvania Ads

In helping sponsor this issue, the Pennsylvania members procured \$2,800.00 worth of advertisements. Ninety of the State's 134 Chapters are represented. The leader was Pittsburgh Chapter with \$387.50. Second came Harrisburg Chapter, third the Yorktown Chapter. Mrs. George J. Walz, of Harrisburg, State Chairman of D. A. R. Magazine Advertising Committee, was in charge of the advertising. The Pennsylvania State Regent is Mrs. Allen Langdon Baker of State College.

States Believe in D. A. R. Advertising

\$326.00 worth of advertisements in this issue were sent by Arkansas and Louisiana; \$285.00, by Idaho and \$267.50 by Utah.

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Book Review

(Continued from page 48)

startling ideas. Freedom of thought spread to freedom of action in morals and manners. It was a time when everything secure seemed debunked—even parental authority.

But, as Dr. Craven points out, "We are today a people much more inclined to accept the central proposition of the debunker—that the founders of this country were human beings." I had a brilliant teacher in American history who was fond of exhorting us that "these men lived and loved and worried; they ate, slept and worked even as we. They were made of flesh and blood and while all else changes, human nature remains constant."

In previous times, history had been written by clergymen or other gentlemen

Greetings from
JOHN C. FREMONT CHAPTER
Carson City, Nevada

Greetings from the
JOHN HAUPT CHAPTER
Topeka, Kansas

In Honor of Mrs. Robert H. Chesney
Kansas State Historian Past Chapter Regent
By
The Wichita Chapter, Wichita, Kansas

Greetings
ZACHARIAH DAVIES CHAPTER
Brunswick, Shelby County, Tennessee
Mrs. Lemuel Earl Dickey, Regent

as an avocation. But now the writing of history passed into the hands of professional historians whose duty and aim was to search for facts and to so interpret them. Dr. Craven notes the scope of historical studies which have been made since 1930; the return, not only to biographies of Revolutionary heroes but to the Puritans as well; the great interest that has been shown in colonial restorations and the erection, often by state governments of historic markers along our roads. And he suggests, why cannot our great patriotic societies which have been concerned with the preservation of our past, give to our universities fellowships for the aid of young men (and I add, young women) who are seeking graduate training in American history.

G. A. MacP.

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 40)

tain American Freedom." Mrs. Lowry Axley, Scholarship Loan Chairman, told of loans granted to two outstanding students to further their education. A delightful social hour followed with Mrs. J. C. Metts, Mrs. Hiram Sharpley, Mrs. John Pinholster, Mrs. W. J. Hinely and Mrs. Grover Paulsen as hostesses.

Edna M. (Mrs. C. H.) Ferrelle
Second Vice Regent

Bonny Kate (Knoxville, Tenn.). During Constitution Week, Miss Eliza Richards entertained 150 guests with a Tea at her historic residence "Colonial Hall," one of the few stately antebellum homes in Knoxville, honoring the Past Regents and new members of the Chapter.

Our chapter was organized 63 years ago, one of the first to be organized in Knoxville, and today has a membership of 135, recently taking in 22 new members. The Charter Number being 74.

Past Regents honored were: Mrs. Benjamin C. Cates, Mrs. E. L. Thomas, Mrs. F. E. Barkley, Mrs. Neil Spahr, Mrs. H. H. McCampbell, Mrs. H. E. Christenberry, Mrs. Ann Williams Smith, and Mrs. E. E. Patton. Mrs. Roth W. Harrison is the new Regent of the Chapter, and Chairman of the Knox County Regents Council. The Regents and new members were in the receiving line.

Also attending the Tea were Regents from all other Chapters in Knoxville, namely—James White, Simon Harris, Admiral David Farragut, James Dawson and Samuel Frazier, as well as many from surrounding areas in East Tennessee.

The hostesses, all past and present officers, who assisted in serving were: Mrs. L. H. Clouser, Mrs. Guy Darst, Miss Lucy Gibbs, Mrs. Roy M. Parker, Mrs. Frank H. Theile, Mrs. William M. Young, Mrs. Robert F. Wright, Mrs. E. L. King, and Mrs. Rufus H. Felts.

Mrs. Arthur Moser is State Treasurer, and Mrs. Ray H. Jenkins, is State Parliamentarian.

Blanche C. McMahon
Press Relations Chairman

Rebecca Parke (Galesburg, Ill.). On Sunday afternoon, October 28, members of our Chapter went in a caravan to Russell Cemetery south and east of Knoxville, in Haw Creek Township and later to the Dunbar Cemetery, north of Galesburg in Henderson Township to place bronze markers on the graves of Revolutionary Soldiers: John Strange, David Manley, Abraham Haptonstall and Rev. Jacob Gum. Taking part in the dedication services were Mrs. Carlisle Smith, Regent; Mrs. Ivas Dun, Chaplain; with Robert Tarpay relating facts concerning Mr. Strange, Mr. Manley and Mr. Haptonstall who was his ancestor, and Mrs. Harold Behringer giving data regarding the Rev. Mr. Gum from whom she is a descendant.

John Strange was born in Westchester County, N. Y., where he enlisted. He later came to Knox County where he died in 1840, age 94 years, and is buried in Russell Cemetery.

David Manley was born in eastern Mass., where he served in the Revolution and came later to Knox County. Death date is unknown and he is buried in Russell Cemetery.

Abraham Haptonstall was born in 1761 in Orange Township, N. Y. where he served in the Revolution and lived in Knox County from 1842 to 1847. He, too, is buried in Russell Cemetery under a monument which was carved by his own hands.

The Rev. Jacob Gum was born in Augusta County, Va., in 1764 and served in the Revolution from that State. He came to Knox County in 1828 taking up a claim in Henderson Township which is credited with having the first settlers in this section. The Rev. Gum was the first Minister in Knox County. He died in 1847 and he and his wife, Rodah Bell Gum, are buried on land which was at that time owned by him in Henderson Township.

The D.A.R. project of marking the graves of Revolutionary Soldiers is under the direction of the Historian General and it is one of the objectives of the National Society "to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution." A card index is kept by the National Society, for the use of D.A.R. members, and some 12,000 such markers have been placed. Records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers are authentically established all over the country by D.A.R. members and by preserving these records the Society provides posterity with historical data from the beginning of our country's history, which grows more and more valuable as time passes.

Miss Leone Wilson, who served the local chapter as genealogical chairman from 1954 to 1956, completed the research and compiled the records of all known Revolutionary Soldiers in Knox County which made the marking of these graves possible.

Bertha Weakley Carrier, Press Chairman

Bethia Southwick (Wellsville, Ohio) presented large outdoor flags to the Daw Junior High School and McDonald Elementary School.

Schools were dismissed for the thirty-minute program and some 1600 children and adults witnessed the public ceremony.

Mrs. Charles R. Petrie of Columbus, State Vice Regent, guest speaker, said in part: "The freedoms we inherited under the Constitution will be ours, so long as we as citizens cherish them. We have duties as well as rights so we must work to preserve it. Teach it to our children of each generation. The Constitution, which is a part of our inheritance as an American, cannot be taken for granted. Unless we cherish the freedoms and obligations given to Americans under the Constitution, our great heritage can be frittered away. Protect the Constitution because it protects you."

Mrs. Clarence Green, Regent, presided for the observance. The Reverend W. E. Tilton, Pastor of the First Methodist Church, offered the invocation. Mayor William J. Shoub in his remarks, reminded his audience that the Con-

(Continued on page 98)

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GREETINGS

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Greetings from
ANN HAYNES CHAPTER, Kirksville, Missouri

Greetings from the
WEBSTER GROVES CHAPTER
Webster Groves, Missouri

If you are planning an early spring trip, plan to make the Natchez Pilgrimage (March 1-30) and visit the antebellum houses. For information about tours and hotel reservations write Natchez Pilgrimage, Natchez, Mississippi. Watch for the advertisement in our February issue.

**Our President General
shares this letter with us**

October 11, 1956

Dear Mrs. Groves:

It has been very interesting to read and study the outlines of the National Committees. Each year I like to keep abreast with any changes, as they come, and these always seem for the better.

Last April, when the Congress adopted the New Community Service Committee, I sensed at once, the broad vision of the National Board of Management in recommending it. This is true progress, for the Chapters. It will stimulate our Public Relations and everywhere, will answer the question, "What do the Daughters Do?"

It is seldom that I become vocal about the work, but I am so enthusiastic, about this new Committee, I felt impelled to write you. It's potential is far reaching, as I see it.

In past years, the Chapters have lost some members, and some eligible women have not joined because Chapters held aloof from current, local activities, so vital to the life of the community. This is cooperation, not affiliation and with due credits. The various groups, receiving aid, will see our Chapters in a new light and hold them in high regard and esteem.

This should prove a boon to the small chapters whose members are called upon for many activities and do their utmost to serve each as their time permits.

I am not sure that you know, that, since 1935, I have served the Walter Scott Foundation for Crippled Children, as well as being its President. I am keenly and actively interested in Profoundly Deaf Children. I mention these, so you can realize why I find the Community Service Committee an open sesame, for service along these lines and those outlined in its presentation to our Congress. It seems so stimulating—vigorous—helpful and humanitarian, I am confident it will result in many accomplishments—for good. The quotation which is heart warming comes to my mind, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

With best wishes for success with this and all Committees, I am

Very sincerely yours
Edith Scott Magna
Hon. President General, N.S.D.A.R.

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 96)

stitution gives us Citizenship, Religious Freedom, Freedom of Speech, Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness. He urged that everyone preserve the things that the document stands for.

Earl A. Bake, President of the Board of Education, accepted the flags presented by the Regent. Miss Jayne Smith, school secretary, sang the National Anthem as the flags were raised simultaneously by representatives of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion. The flag salute was led by Mrs. J. Wallace Chetwynd, Chapter Flag Chairman.

Dr. S. E. Daw, Superintendent of Schools, in his comments emphasized the symbol of the Constitution—"constantly reminds us of our duty to the Stars and Stripes which represents every privilege we now enjoy."

The High School Band, directed by Mr. Gene Greco, played the opening and closing selections and the National Anthem, and gave a drill. Preceding the ceremony a luncheon was held. Honor guests were Mrs. Petree and Mrs. Warren Griffiths, State Chairman, D.A.R. Good Citizens. Mrs. Petree presented the aims of the D.A.R. and commended the local Chapter for its flag raising ceremony. She also urged the Chapter to have a legislative chairman to explain the Bricker Amendment, the McCarron-Walter Immigration Bill and the Alaska Mental Health Bill to the chapter. Mrs. Griffiths outlined the good citizen contest for Public High Schools of the Nation.

Much publicity and assistance was given the Chapter in their planning for Constitution Day. Five prominent windows in the business district displayed large posters of the Constitution. The Volunteer Fire Department furnished and operated the public address system. The Chief of Police blocked off streets near the schools. A business man furnished a large truck for the speaker's stand. A funeral director furnished chairs and podiums. The East Liverpool Review gave splendid publicity both before and after the event; also the Wellsville Press. WLIO Radio Station outlined the plans in detail three times daily for the three preceding days and announced it at the Saturday football game during the half intermission. Ministerial Association endorsed it and the Ministers announced it in their bulletins. Request was made to fly the flag all week.

Program and Publicity Committee were Mrs. Delmar T. O'Hara, Mrs. C. J. Vogel, and Mrs. George Fraser.

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Editor's Corner

(Continued from page 50)

selves. When you praise a person—and mean it—you give him the most precious gift one person can give another—*self assurance*. . . .

And along the same line in their October issue we observe:

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And so your editor says "Happy New Year" to all our readers and hopes their numbers may increase many fold before the passing of another year.

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Soon—too soon—we shall be closing our D.A.R. accounts for another year. Prizes to states for subscriptions are based on February 1 records. There is still time for the last spurt which so often wins races. My National Vice Chairmen have been in touch with all State Chairmen. I have furnished them subscription figures showing your progress. Now it remains for chapter Magazine chairmen to bring in the harvest. Have you canvassed *all* of your members? If you need sample copies, the Magazine office will supply you with them for 10¢ each. Don't let any member in your chapter say "I've never seen the Magazine."

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Mrs. Harry Joseph Morris lives on Mocking Bird Lane, Dallas, Texas and she is a member of Jane Douglas Chapter and an associate member of the Chicago, Illinois Chapter. Mrs. Morris has served as State Chairman of Press Relations for the Illinois Society. She is a member of many patriotic societies including the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Daughters of Colonial Wars and United Daughters of the Confederacy. She is a member of the Highland Park Methodist Church in Dallas.

Florence Jordan McVoy (Mrs. James L.) is a member of the John Parke Custis Chapter of Birmingham, Ala. A life resident of that city, she comes from early settlers of Alabama. Her father, uncle and grandfather were renowned in medicine and her maternal grandfather, a justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, held the office of Judge of City Court until he died. Her Jordan line was established in America by Samuel Jordan, a passenger on the "Sea Centure" of the Bermuda wreck fame in 1610.

Mrs. M. W. Elting is not a member of our Society. She has lived in Montana many years and knows the great plains in the northern part of the state whence flows the Missouri. With knowledge of the terrain, the great distances and the climate, she has always had sympathy and understanding of the vastness of the Lewis & Clark expedition.

"*Is Patriotism Wrong?*" was an editorial in the Southern Presbyterian Journal and was sent us by Mrs. Matthew Patrick, State Regent of South Carolina D.A.R. Dr. Bell is a surgeon in Asheville, N. C., and is the father-in-law of Dr. Billy Graham.

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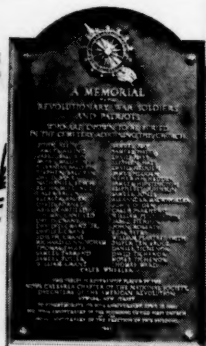
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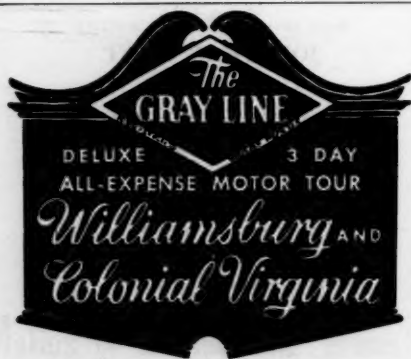
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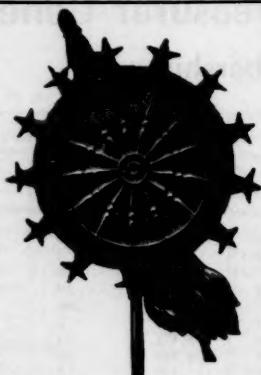
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| STATE | Number of Chapters | Membership as of November 1, 1956 | | |
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| | | Chapter | At Large | Total |
| ALABAMA..... | 62 | 2,778 | 40 | 2,818 |
| ALASKA..... | 2 | 59 | 4 | 63 |
| ARIZONA..... | 7 | 530 | 26 | 556 |
| ARKANSAS..... | 29 | 1,403 | 19 | 1,422 |
| CALIFORNIA..... | 135 | 7,721 | 266 | 7,987 |
| CANAL ZONE..... | 1 | 56 | 1 | 57 |
| COLORADO..... | 36 | 2,471 | 24 | 2,495 |
| CONNECTICUT..... | 56 | 4,949 | 65 | 5,014 |
| DELAWARE..... | 9 | 518 | 2 | 520 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA..... | 60 | 3,895 | 93 | 3,988 |
| FLORIDA..... | 63 | 4,680 | 107 | 4,787 |
| GEORGIA..... | 90 | 6,077 | 41 | 6,118 |
| HAWAIIAN ISLANDS..... | 2 | 167 | 2 | 169 |
| IDAHO..... | 11 | 510 | 15 | 525 |
| ILLINOIS..... | 116 | 9,694 | 108 | 9,802 |
| INDIANA..... | 92 | 7,148 | 24 | 7,172 |
| IOWA..... | 88 | 4,464 | 46 | 4,510 |
| KANSAS..... | 63 | 3,492 | 43 | 3,535 |
| KENTUCKY..... | 71 | 4,525 | 27 | 4,552 |
| LOUISIANA..... | 42 | 2,432 | 41 | 2,473 |
| MAINE..... | 37 | 2,177 | 13 | 2,190 |
| MARYLAND..... | 32 | 1,859 | 84 | 1,943 |
| MASSACHUSETTS..... | 101 | 5,698 | 95 | 5,793 |
| MICHIGAN..... | 61 | 4,590 | 44 | 4,634 |
| MINNESOTA..... | 42 | 1,825 | 39 | 1,864 |
| MISSISSIPPI..... | 46 | 2,831 | 34 | 2,865 |
| MISSOURI..... | 86 | 5,196 | 56 | 5,252 |
| MONTANA..... | 14 | 692 | 6 | 698 |
| NEBRASKA..... | 44 | 2,412 | 15 | 2,427 |
| NEVADA..... | 5 | 238 | 16 | 254 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE..... | 35 | 1,877 | 22 | 1,899 |
| NEW JERSEY..... | 83 | 5,389 | 104 | 5,493 |
| NEW MEXICO..... | 11 | 641 | 5 | 646 |
| NEW YORK..... | 177 | 14,591 | 244 | 14,835 |
| NORTH CAROLINA..... | 85 | 4,803 | 60 | 4,863 |
| NORTH DAKOTA..... | 9 | 315 | 6 | 321 |
| OHIO..... | 127 | 9,366 | 98 | 9,464 |
| OKLAHOMA..... | 38 | 2,374 | 23 | 2,397 |
| OREGON..... | 31 | 1,434 | 13 | 1,447 |
| PENNSYLVANIA..... | 134 | 13,388 | 91 | 13,479 |
| PUERTO RICO..... | 1 | 23 | 0 | 23 |
| RHODE ISLAND..... | 23 | 1,087 | 7 | 1,094 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA..... | 56 | 2,886 | 41 | 2,927 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA..... | 14 | 451 | 4 | 455 |
| TENNESSEE..... | 84 | 4,144 | 45 | 4,189 |
| TEXAS..... | 97 | 7,455 | 110 | 7,565 |
| UTAH..... | 2 | 208 | 6 | 214 |
| VERMONT..... | 30 | 1,364 | 5 | 1,369 |
| VIRGINIA..... | 104 | 5,794 | 101 | 5,895 |
| WASHINGTON..... | 40 | 2,094 | 38 | 2,132 |
| WEST VIRGINIA..... | 47 | 3,491 | 28 | 3,519 |
| WISCONSIN..... | 49 | 2,327 | 17 | 2,344 |
| WYOMING..... | 10 | 457 | 11 | 468 |
| FOREIGN: CHINA..... | 1 | 29 | | 29 |
| CUBA..... | 1 | 58 | | 58 |
| ENGLAND..... | 1 | 34 | | 34 |
| FRANCE..... | 2 | 73 | | 73 |
| ITALY..... | 1 | 32 | | 32 |
| MEXICO..... | 1 | 28 | | 28 |
| PHILIPPINE ISLANDS..... | 1 | 24 | | 24 |
| AT LARGE..... | | | 28 | 28 |
| TOTAL..... | 2,798 | 181,324 | 2,503 | 183,827 |

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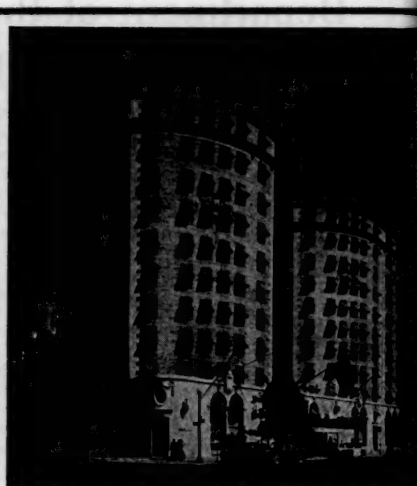


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